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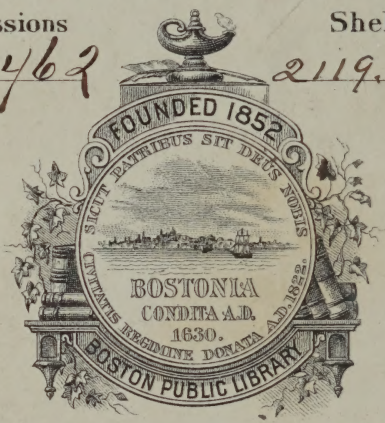

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THE

MANUAL OF

LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND.

A PRACTICAL, PHONETIC SYSTEM,

——*WITHOUT SHADING*——

FOR BUSINESS, CORRESPONDENCE, AND VERBATIM REPORTING.

(COPYRIGHT IN 1880 BY ROSCOE L. EAMES.)

A Compilation of Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I., of the
CALIFORNIA SHORTHAND MAGAZINE.

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ROSCOE L. EAMES,
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1880.

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INTRODUCTION.

The earnestly expressed desire of the friends of the New System, for the immediate publication of LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND, has induced the present compilation. The first two lessons are taken from the first number of the Magazine, and the remaining four lessons, with a copious vocabulary, follow in their order. The Shorthand plates are entirely reprinted, and the characters are intended, both in size and form, to be good examples for imitation.

The learner will, of course, commence at lesson I., page 5, omitting the Reporting Exercise on page 11 (key on page 1) until he shall have become tolerably familiar with the rest of the book. And to prevent discouragement, and the acquirement of wrong habits of writing, he is advised to acquaint himself with all the shorthand outlines in this book, the Vocabulary included, before attempting to write any other matter. A thorough familiarity with the entire Vocabulary is indispensable to the verbatim reporter.

It will be seen that the lessons are arranged on the plan of closely combining precept and example—no principle is enunciated without immediate reference to its practical exemplification. This is undoubtedly the very best method for a self-instructor.

The New System has now been thoroughly elaborated, by untiring research and experiment, having passed through three editions. It is now recommended as the only adequately rapid and legible unshaded system before the public.

Aside from the advantage of light lines, the New System is manifestly superior to any Phonographic reduplication in its lineality, and in its desirable frequency of *acute angles*. Among other points of superiority, LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND provides the best forms for the most common words, and gives the shorter form for the shorter combination of sounds, and *vice versa*.

The New System presents an entirely new arrangement of Stenographic Principles of Contraction, making novel and improved use of the old, and introducing new and valuable material. It is chiefly in consequence of this, that the objectionable features of *shading* and *halving* have been successfully eliminated.

The flexibility of the System will not be fully appreciated by the learner until he approaches verbatim speed, when his comforting ease of pen-motion will be a continual incentive to speed, and an assurance of legibility.

The Author's facilities for teaching by mail make this method fully equal to personal instruction.

I acknowledge my indebtedness, in the preparation of this series of lessons, to the different writers on Phonography, notably Isaac Pitman, Benn Pitman, A. J. Graham, J. E. Munson, A. J. Marsh, Mrs. E. B. Burns, W. W. Osgoodby, E. C. Hoyt, and R. P. Lewis, and especially to John Brown Smith, that bold pioneer in the new era of Stenography, whose original and acute mind first perceived and applied the scientific principles of *Curve Motion* in shorthand writing.

The rules given at §§ 13, 14, 26, and 27, are taken from Marsh's excellent "Manual of Reformed Phonetic Shorthand."

Speed in writing is the result of acquaintance with shorthand principles; the judicious learner will therefore turn his attention to the acquirement of the utmost familiarity with Stenographic outlines, leaving rapidity to follow as a necessary consequence.

ROSCOE L. EAMES.

No. 420 TWELFTH STREET,
Oakland, Cal., Oct. 7th, 1880.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHAND MAGAZINE.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

EDUCATION, especially to Rapid Writing and Correct Spelling.

VOL. I. OAKLAND, CAL., JANUARY, 1880. No. 1.

MODERN SHORTHAND SYSTEMS.

Our discussion of this subject will be confined to the Stenographic Systems of the English language, commencing with the world-renowned system of Phonography, as developed by its distinguished founder, Isaac Pitman.

The idea of writing the consonant outline entire and pointing in the vowels afterwards, as well as the distinguishing of letters by a difference in the width of face, had been applied in earlier systems, but Mr. Pitman carried these methods to much greater perfection and introduced order throughout the whole.

The first edition of Mr. Pitman's system, published in 1837, indicated that he attempted to develop his system with strict regularity of rule and admitting no exceptions. But before proceeding very far he discovered that he had a crooked language to deal with, and since the language would not fit his shorthand, his shorthand must be made to fit the language.

Accordingly, like the practical man he is, Mr Pitman introduced such changes as were necessary to make the system practical, and provided for the weak points which had been necessarily entailed by a rigid adherence to rule. Among such changes may be mentioned the prefixing of a w hook to R, L, M and N.

The principle of distinguishing letters by a difference in width of face, rendered it necessary to give the most frequently recurring letters a slanting downward or vertical direction, in order to admit of shading. Thus, as one falsehood requires another to perpetuate it, so the adoption of the objectionable feature of shading, involved the additional disadvantage of writing in a prevailing downward direction, which interferes seriously with the lineality of the writing.

Owing to this practice of shading for the sake of distinction, and also to the fact that nearly all stems are both halved and lengthened to represent certain sounds, extreme accuracy in the execution of the outlines is necessary to insure a fair degree of legibility. One of the best friends of the system, Mr. T. A. Reed, laid particular stress on the necessity of exercising great care in writing as indispensable to legibility. The execution of the writing is rendered additionally irksome from the prevalence of straight lines. These predominate so largely as to give a peculiarly zigzag motion to the hand in fast work.

Nevertheless, Phonography has accomplished a great work in edu-

cating the masses to an appreciation of the phonetic principle, and Isaac Pitman's will ever stand high among the honored names of those who have zealously and sincerely labored in the cause of emancipation from error.

AMERICAN REDUPLICATIONS.

In 1858, Mr. Andrew J. Graham of New York, published his "Hand-Book of Standard or American Phonography," the materials for which, it seems, were almost a wholesale plagiarism from the works of Isaac Pitman.

It appears that, in 1855, Mr. Graham, through his office as Phonographer for Messrs. Fowler & Wells, got a peep at a list of improvements which Mr. Pitman was about to incorporate into the System, and which he offered to Messrs. F. & W. upon certain terms. For reasons which have not transpired, these terms were not accepted, but the System with the proposed improvements was subsequently published by the brother of the inventor, Mr. Benn Pitman of Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom it was sent a few months afterwards.

Mr. Graham's real contributions to Phonography are of small value and his interminable list of contractions has proved a stumbling-block to many a student of the art. Of a lymphatic tendency himself, he has attempted to shorten the Phonographic race-track to fit the slow-going pace of such plodders as he.

His failure has been conspicuous, for the records show but one successful reporter who writes Graham's "Stenography" in its purity.

In 1860, Mr. Benn Pitman of Cincinnati, O. published the Phonographic system substantially according to Isaac Pitman's 9th edition.

This work has been the standard in the United States until this day, and is a conservative and reliable exposition of the art of Phonography.

In 1866, Mr. James E. Munson of New York brought out a substantial reduplication of the Pitman System under the name of "Practical Phonography." This system contains a number of original features, consisting of an alphabetical change in one instance, and of a uniform system of hooks attached to all stems.

It is a good system and is easily learned, but it has some drawbacks, and these occur chiefly through the hobby of "no exceptions to rules" to which Mr. Munson rigidly adhered regardless of consequences. The application of the hooks to all stems (a practice not contemplated by the founder of Phonography in his assignment of consonantal values) results in very awkward forms which have been condemned by most Phonographers as unnecessarily clumsy and difficult of execution.

Mr. Munson also adopted the "inverted" vowel scale, which, under the rule of writing all words in position, throws an unwonted number of outlines under the line, largely destroying the lineality of the writing.

The author himself is, however, an instance of remarkable perseverence, for he has doggedly persisted in using his own system with a tenacity worthy of a better cause.

In 1868, Mr. Andrew J. Marsh of San Francisco, brought out his "Manual of Reformed Phonetic Shorthand." This was a substan-

tial reduplication of Munson's alphabet and principles of contraction, and, as might have been expected from his confessed admiration for "Standard Phonography," he out-Grahams Graham in the concocting of expedients for shortening the Phonographic road. It is, however, one of the best Phonographic systems, and, with judicious pruning, has been successfully used by some of the best reporters on the Pacific Coast.

Another reduplication of the Munson alphabet was published in 1872, by Mrs. Eliza B. Burns of New York, under the name of "Phonic Shorthand." The extended use of the "Initial Tick" and the "In-hook" gave great legibility to the system, but rendered it more awkward of execution than even the Munson system, its professed original.

One of the very best modifications of the Munson reduplication was published in 1877, by Mr. W. W. Osgoodby of Rochester, New York. He has extended the use of hooks and full length word-signs as initiated by Mr. Munson, in a legitimate way, and provided the nasal M with a much needed contraction in the shape of a large final hook attached to all stems. The claims of this letter to a contracted form, had been ignored by all previous Phonographic authors, but has received full justice at the hands of Mr. Osgoodby. It is safe to say that any Phonographer who shall become thoroughly acquainted with the phrasing and other beauties of the M hook of the "Rochester Style," will be exceedingly slow to relinquish its use. We have experimented extensively with it, and found it of very great practical advantage.

Mr. Edward C. Hoyt of Dexter, Mich., has also contributed some valuable features to the Munson reduplication, and is one of those who have found out that the motto of "no exceptions to rules" is a delusion and a snare. His modifications add to speed in a marked manner, and indeed, it is said that Miss. Amalia Berrian, Mr. Munson's acknowledged champion, who is reported to have written 317 words in one minute in "Practical Phonography," used a number of Mr. Hoyt's improvements.

A New Departure.

In 1877, Mr. John Brown Smith, of Amherst, Mass., a man of powerful, original genius, published a "Kirografik" and "Stenografik" System. This was an entirely new creation, and both in its alphabet, and principles of contraction, embodied new and valuable discoveries in fresh fields of Stenographic inquiry.

To Mr. Smith belongs the honor of discovering the great principle of *Curve Motion*, as applied to shorthand writing.

At the outset Mr. Smith led Phonographers to hope that the three great drawbacks of Phonography (light and shaded characters, the prevalence of straight lines, and too many different lengths of stems) would be obviated in the new system. In this they were disappointed, for, though avoiding the first two objections, yet, in straining after an excessive brevity, he not only adopted the halving principle, but carried complexity to the still more impracticable degree of attaching two sizes of hooks to tick

signs. He has thus rendered his system less practicable than those he endeavored to displace. Still, as an originator of suggestive lines of thought, and as a vigorous pioneer in Stenographic lore, history will give him a high rank. To the philosophically inclined, the "Stenografik Teecher" is worthy of careful perusal.

STENO-PHONOGRAPHY,

or

LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND.

Disappointed in the result of the endeavors of the author last mentioned, to give relief from Phonographic drawbacks, the writer was led to experiment with a view to developing a system of shorthand which should embody the latest discoveries in the art of Stenography, at the same time avoiding those features which the experience of the last 40 years has proven to be impracticable to most writers and readers.

We lay down as a position that will not be assailed, that the desideratum in shorthand systems sho'd combine the following advantages: It should have no distinctions of light and shade, thus conforming to the natural requirements of light and heavy writers, and avoiding a frequent cause of illegibility; it should have few distinctions in length; it should represent the most frequently recurring sounds by curved lines struck in the most natural and easy direction; it should secure the greatest possible percentage of acute angles; it should be linear; it should be perfectly legible; it should be fast enough for verbatim reporting. We confidently claim that these requirements have been attained in Light-line Shorthand.

A brief description of its features will be in order: The System is written without a single shaded character; it assigns horizontal and slanting upward curves to the representation of the most frequently recurring sounds; the cognate sounds are represented by lines struck in the same direction, but *short* and *long* for the *whispered* and *voiced* sounds respectively; the signs are never halved nor lengthened and only three sizes of stems are used, namely, tick, short, and long; no existing system approaches it in ease of execution, and its exceeding legibility is largely consequent on this flexibility, for an outline that is easily executed is not liable to be distorted when written at a high rate of speed; six stems may be struck in two directions, thus securing the greatest possible lineality, and, together with the frequency of curved lines, giving acute angles in almost all cases.

The absence of shading should add 25 per cent to the speed of the System; this percentage in favor of unshaded outlines, has been claimed for many years and never disputed. Phonographers will be surprised at the ease and naturalness of the pen-motion in writing this System. It conforms to the great law of *Curve Motion*, which is also the law of muscular motion. The flexibility of the System is so great that but few contractions are necessary, and in this respect it is claimed that this System, with less partiality than any other, divides the work properly between the head and the hand. For further particulars see the lessons and plates.

INSTRUCTION IN LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND.

———O———

Lesson I—Consonants.

(Illustrated by Plate I. Page 9.)

§ 1—The consonant sounds of the English language are represented in Light-line Shorthand, as shown in Plate I., page 9. As will be seen by Plate I., the consonant sounds are represented by curved and straight lines. The Abrupts and Continuants are arranged in pairs, their cognate sounds being indicated by curved lines struck in the same direction, but *short* and *long* for the *whispered* and *voiced* sounds respectively. The straight lines are assigned to the Liquids and Nasals, as far as possible, and the Aspirate, while the remaining Nasal, and the Coalescents, are represented by waving lines. The short stems should be 1-8 of an inch, and the long stems 1-4 of an inch in length. It will be observed that the abrupt, quickly spoken consonant sounds are represented by curves written with forward motion, and the continuant, more slowly uttered consonant sounds, by curves written with backward motion. (Forward Motion is *with*, and Backward Motion *contrary to* the motion of the hands of a clock.) As far as practicable, the front-mouth elements are represented by horizontal and slanting upward lines, and the middle and back-mouth elements by slanting downward and vertical lines.

METHOD OF STUDY.

§ 2—Trim one end of your pencil, by making a bevelled cut across the lead to the opposite side, so as to bring the wood to a point on one side. Use this as a tracing point, which will not mark the paper, and with it trace carefully each stem many times, at the same time pronouncing its name aloud. This method, which should always be employed when studying a new lesson, will train the eye and hand simultaneously.

DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING.

§ 3—Procure paper with little or no polish, ruled not closer than three lines to an inch; use a pencil of medium quality, say Faber No. 3.

Each curved stem should be a quarter of a circle. The straight stems should be as nearly right lines as possible.

§ 4—The direction in which each stem should be struck is shown in Plate I., which should be carefully studied. When standing alone, the stems are always struck in the direction given in Plate I.; but when joined to other stems, the six stems slanting up to the right are struck in the direction most conducive to legibility, flexibility and lineality. When struck downward, the said slanting stems should be inclined at an angle of 60 degrees from the line of writing (the angle of the upward sign being 30 degrees with the line.)

§ 5—Care should be taken to preserve the proper length of the different stems. Write very slowly at first, as if drawing, and in this way train the hand to form the outlines with neatness and accuracy. If you begin to write carelessly, you will only confirm in yourself a slovenly and illegible style of writing quite incompatible with your future success in the Stenographic art. After studying and tracing the characters as directed above, take a sheet of paper and write each stem carefully, and in your best manner, twenty times. Write only on every other line, leaving the intermediate lines for corrections by the teacher.

Lesson II—Vowels.

(Illustrated by Plates II. and III., Page 10.)

§ 6—The vowel sounds are represented by dots of different sizes, and dashes of different lengths, written by the sides of the consonant stems, as shown in Plate II.

§ 7—The small dots should be made as small as possible, and the large dots sufficiently large to be distinguishable from the small ones. The long dashes should be 1-16, and the short ones 1-32 of an inch in length.

§ 8—A First-place vowel is written near the *top* of *vertical* and *inclined* stems, and near the *right* end of *horizontals*. A Second-place vowel is written near the *middle* of any stem. A Third-place vowel is written near the *bottom* of *vertical* and *inclined* stems, and near the *left* end of *horizontals*. [Plate III., line 1.]

§ 9—If a vowel should read *before* any *vertical* or *inclined* stem, it is written at the *left* of the stem; if *after*, at the *right* of the stem. [Plate III., line 2.] If a vowel should read *before* a *horizontal* stem, it is written *above* the stem; if *after*, *below* the stem. [Plate III., line 3.]

§ 10—The vowel signs should be written close to the stems, but not touching them. A dash vowel should be written at right angles with that part of the stem near which it is placed. [Plate III., line 4.] A dipthong should be written parallel with that part of the stem near which it is placed. [Plate III., line 5.]

§ 11—Three positions are used for outlines in Light-line Shorthand. If the accented vowel of a word be a First-place vowel, the outline is written in the First position; if it be a Second-place vowel, in the Second position; if it be a Third-place vowel, in the Third position. For the First position, the word is written with the stem a little above the line; for the Second position, with the stem on the line; for the Third position, with the stem—if vertical or inclined—through the line, and if horizontal, immediately below the line. [Plate III., lines 6 and 7.]

§ 12—When the outline of a word consists of either RAY or LAY, those stems are written downward if a vowel precedes the stem, and upward if *no* vowel precedes the stem (See § 4). [Plate III., line 8.]

§ 13—When two vowels occur together, no consonant intervening, a small arrow-point may be written in the place of the first vowel, pointing toward the left if the first vowel is a dot, toward the right if it is a dash, upward if it is a dash dipthong, downward if it is the half-circle dipthong. [Plate III., lines 9 and 10.] The first vowel being thus indicated, the second will always be suggested by the sense. If, however, it should be desirable to represent both vowels exactly, both may be written, the one to be read next to the stem being placed nearer to it than the other. [Plate III., line 11.]

§ 14—A word consisting of only one vowel may be represented by writing the vowel in its proper position as to the line of writing. [Plate III., line 12.] A word consisting of two vowels and no consonant may be represented by writing the two vowels near each other, and in their proper positions as to the line of writing; or, when often recurring, by the proper arrow-point in the place of the first vowel. [Plate III. line 13.]

§ 15—The initial vowel long I, and the vowel U, may be joined to stems when convenient. [Plate III., line 13.]

§ 16—The sound of W may be prefixed to any dash vowel by a small half-circle joined initially, and opening to the right or left. [Plate III., line 14.] The same sound may be prefixed to any dot vowel by writing the half-circle in the place of the dot, turned with backward motion for the *long*, and forward motion for the *short* dot vowels. [Plate III., line 14.]

Note 1—It will be noticed that the long dot vowels are represented by large dots, and the short ones by small dots.

———o———

Key to Plate III., Page 10.

1. He, saw, tea, show, say, own, shoe, few, do.
2. Ape, pay, egg, gay, ace, say, age, jay.
3. Aid, day, aim, may, nay, they.
4. Ope, oar, up, toe, ode, doe, oak, go.
5. Boy, toy, annoy, joy, oil, alloy, coy, ahoy.
6. Pea, tea, each, key, Joe, hay, hoe, nigh, ice, Abe.
7. Bough, cow, ouch, owl, nay, pie, cue, add.
8. Rye, ire, row, oar, row, our, lay, ale, lie, oil.

9. Doughy, Coey, Dewey, Louis, area, payee, showy.
10. Hoey, Bowie, iota, thawy, olio, Zoe, Owen, Noah.
11. Doughy, area, iota, idea, Noah, Bowie.
12. Ah! awe, oh! I, eh? you.
13. Ia, Io, Eah, argue, occupy.
14. Twice, 'twas, tweak, twig, twitch, thwack, twenty.

—o—

Test Exercise.

(The §§ illustrated are given in parentheses.)

1. (8)High, paw, knee, etch, ell, though, how, pew, knew.
2. (9)Ache, hay, oho, ye, ate, eight, way, away, anew, woo, yaw.
3. (10)Bow, low, row, Joe, coe, foe, oath, so, show, own, woe, Foye.
4. (11)Bee, bah, bay, pie, fie, tie, out, foe, few, new, do, jew, icy, ivy.
5. (12)Awl, air, ill, eel, lee, law, lo, ray, raw, rue, lieu, allay, arrow.
6. (13)Boa, via, Iago.

Copy Plate III., and write out the test exercise, numbering the lines as in the Plate and Exercise, and writing only on every other line, leaving the alternate lines for corrections.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[We select the following from a number at hand.]

To the Editor:

I owe you an apology for not writing you sooner, in reply to your last letter and circular, but the fact is, I have not been in a state of mind for writing to anybody, and as a matter of fact, have not written even to my dearest friends. I have been on the "ragged edge" in a business way and this has diverted my thoughts from almost everything of a metaphysical or abstract nature. I have not been giving any attention to Phonography as a science, or as an art bottomed on scientific principles.

I have examined your circular briefly, and passed it over to another Phonographer with the request that he would give it a very careful consideration—as he has abundance of time—and then return it to me with any suggestions he might have. He has not yet returned it.

I have no doubt that your point about lineality of writing, and the use of light strokes, is well taken. The reason I have not given that thought more attention, and tried to develop a better system of shorthand than we have at present, is, that I have not had the confidence to believe that I could do it; and if I could, not without interfering seriously with the practical use of Phonography which I now have. You see, I am up in the 40's, and only have about 20 years more to live, and the division of my time and duties does not leave a margin of time for getting up a new system—and it seems to me that your propositions involve nothing more nor less than getting up a new system, radically distinct from anything we now have, unless it be John Brown Smith's system, and that I have not examined sufficiently to have an intelligent view of its merits. I have no doubt, if you adhere to your purpose to give the world a better system of Phonography—shorthand if you please—than it now has, you will be able to succeed, at least to the extent of giving it some valuable material. But even in that case, it may be that others than yourself would reap more substantial good from it than you would. Still, I would not discourage. You have entered into the subject more deeply than I have, and I hope, if you continue the work, you may succeed eminently.

* * * *

Yours very truly,

R. P. Lewis.

East Saginaw, Mich.,
Sept. 29, 1879.

To the Editor:

I duly received your "Brief Outline of Steno-Phonography," which interested me to the marrow, but I have been so absorbed by cares and duties, as not to answer, or to complete my Manual as soon as I expected, by many weeks. I now send you a copy, and shall be greatly pleased to have your capable opinion candidly. I believe in your gospel (as you will see) of non-shading and curve lines. The last I heard of Dr. J. B. Smith, he was in jail for conscience' sake, refusing to walk out; but it was not in Amherst, and I don't know whether he is there now. You do him justice, but he did not do himself justice.

Do you use the battery to run your Pen, or some other motor? I was on the point of sending to England for a horograph (watch-spring power, to run ten minutes at a time) and almost wish I had, for I don't much like the caprice and the trouble of the battery. It behaves with me like a young horse, very often, or like a summer breeze—now rushing along, and then slowing down—and this oftenest when I have lately recharged the cells. I don't understand this behavior. The McKinnon (needle) Pen is good to write these Stenographies with, when no copy is wanted. I send you a proof printed copy—one of the first, but you will be able to read all you will care about. I shall have made neater and clearer prints. Your "First Lesson" is good, and the naming of the signs with an E initial when reversed, is a convenient device. I hope your system will extend, and do all the good it is well calculated to effect.

Truly Yours,
W. G. Waring, Sr.

Tyrone, Penn., Dec. 20, 1879.

THE SPELLING REFORM.

The question of reducing our present miserable excuse for orthography, to a rational basis, is daily exciting more attention. The advocates for this desirable change are divided into two classes. The one favor the use of the present alphabet of Roman letters, and propose to represent all the sounds of the English language by adding digraphs and other combinations of the letters. The other class hold that the only permanent and satisfactory way of meeting the difficulty is by using the old alphabet as far as possible, and providing new letters for the sounds then remaining unrepresented, by giving each letter one invariable power in all cases. We have no doubt which of these two ideas will eventually prevail, but in the mean time we hail the agitation of the subject in whatever guise, as the harbinger of better times to come.

Whether the result aimed at be reached in our own time or not, we are willing to work for the benefit of those to come after us, and thus in some measure compensate for the blessings we now enjoy through the labors of the unselfish benefactors of the past. The champions of the present alphabet urge as an objection against new letters, that the appearance of the page would be so altered by their introduction that readers would not readily make the change, and that the scheme would excite opposition from this cause. We would ask, however, if the change would not be equally great, in the event of attempting to make the old alphabet cover the ground? We claim that such would be the case. As has been said, "The inconvenience caused by a half change would be equal to that occasioned by a whole one, and the result would not give half the benefits."

The subject has been taken up by several leading newspapers, they having adopted rules for the omission of silent letters, and for a more rational use of certain consonants. Let the good work go on.

THE CALIFORNIA SHORTHAND MAGAZINE.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

ROSCOE L. EAMES, Editor and Publisher.

VOL I. JANUARY, 1880. No. 1.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

SALUTATION.

We join hands with all who desire the advancement of the whole human race. Unmindful of present reward for our labors, we must press on and contribute whatever we have to the general good. One object of this periodical is to join in the grand march toward the phonetic improvement of the English language, and to assist, as far as we can, in emancipating future generations from the senseless drudgery and loss of time attendant on the acquirement of the barbarous English orthography.

Another object is to teach and illustrate to those interested in the subject, a system of shorthand easy to learn, and easy to write and read after it is learned. We are willing to rest its claim to popular approval upon a fair trial in competent hands. We welcome communications and contributions from all friends of the Spelling Reform, and from shorthand writers of all schools.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

75 cts. per year, in advance, post-paid.
20 " for single numbers, "

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

The California Shorthand Magazine is published Quarterly, on the First of January, April, July, and October.

The Magazine will contain, at least, eight pages of printed matter and eight pages of shorthand, and if our support warrants, the amount of matter will be increased.

The four numbers for 1880 will contain a full course of lessons in LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND, amply illustrated by shorthand plates, forming a complete text-book of the new System, besides furnishing a large amount of interesting matter pertaining to the subject, as well as copious illustrations of the System.

The Shorthand illustrations are printed with the Electrograph, and, we think, are highly satisfactory.

Publishers receiving this notice marked, are requested to exchange.

The Magazine will be sent to those newspapers giving it regular notices, and sending marked copies of the same.

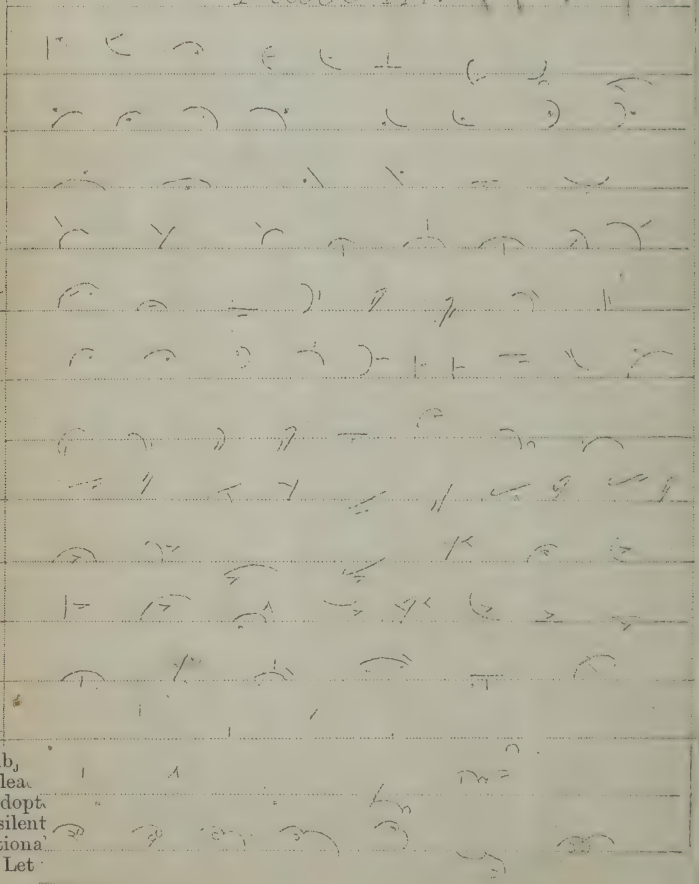
Plate I — Consonants

	Sign	Name	Sound as in	Direction of Striking
Abrupts		Pay	P-ie	Up
		Bay	B-uy	"
		Tay	T-ame	Left to right
		Day	D-ame	" "
		Chay	Ch-unk	Down
		Jay	J-unk	"
		Kay	K-ilt	"
		Gay	G-ilt	"
Continuants		Fay	F-ine	Up
		Vay	V-ine	"
		Thay	Th-igh	Left to right
		Dhay	Th-y	" "
		Shay	Sh-un	Down
		Zhay	Vi-s-ion	"
		Say	S-ay	"
		Zay	Z-oe	"
Liquids		Ray	R-ock	Up
		Lay	L-ock	"
Nasals		May	M-ight	Left to right
		Nay	No-ight	Down
		Ing	Wi-ng	"
Semi-Vowels		Way	W-e	Left to right
		Yay	Y-e	Down
		Hay	H-e	"

Plate II—Vowels.

ă	in	cat	au	in	aught	ī	in	wine
ā	"	ate	ō	"	ode	oi	"	oil
ä	"	arm	ōō	"	food	ou	"	out
ĭ	"	it	ŏ	"	on			
ĕ	"	egg	ŭ	"	up	ẽ	"	pern
ă	"	at	ŏŏ	"	good	ū	"	fuse

Plate III.



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Modern Shorthand Systems.

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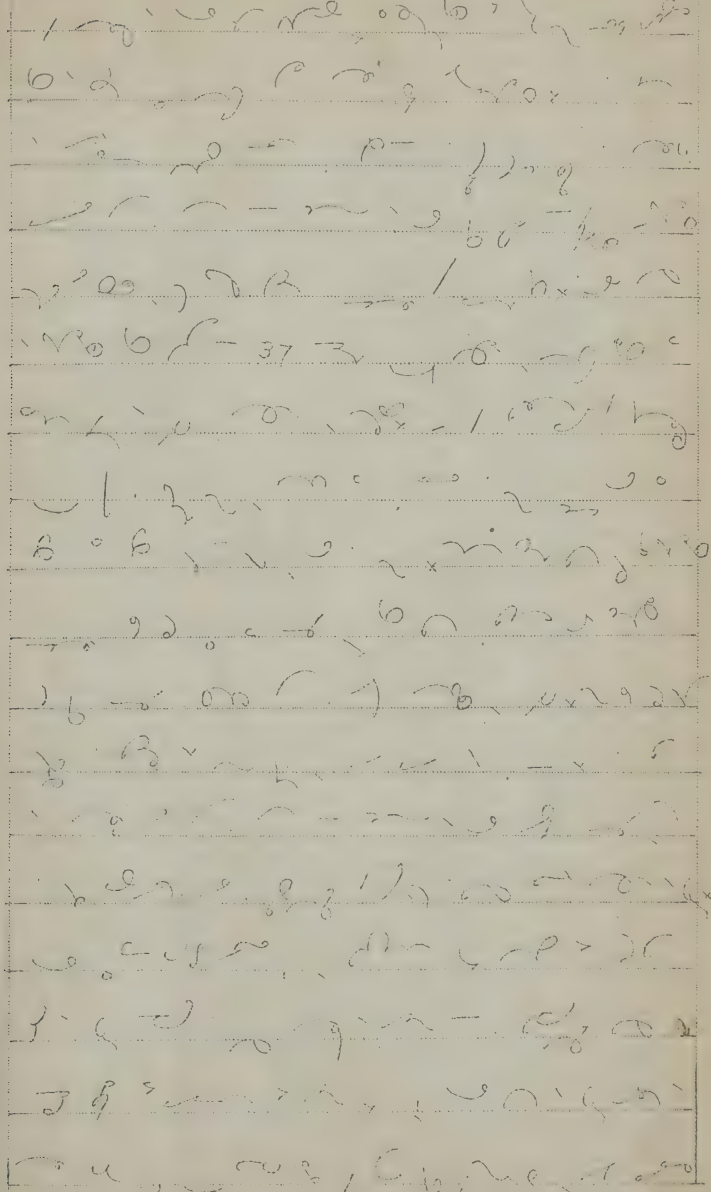

19 REPORTING EXERCISE.

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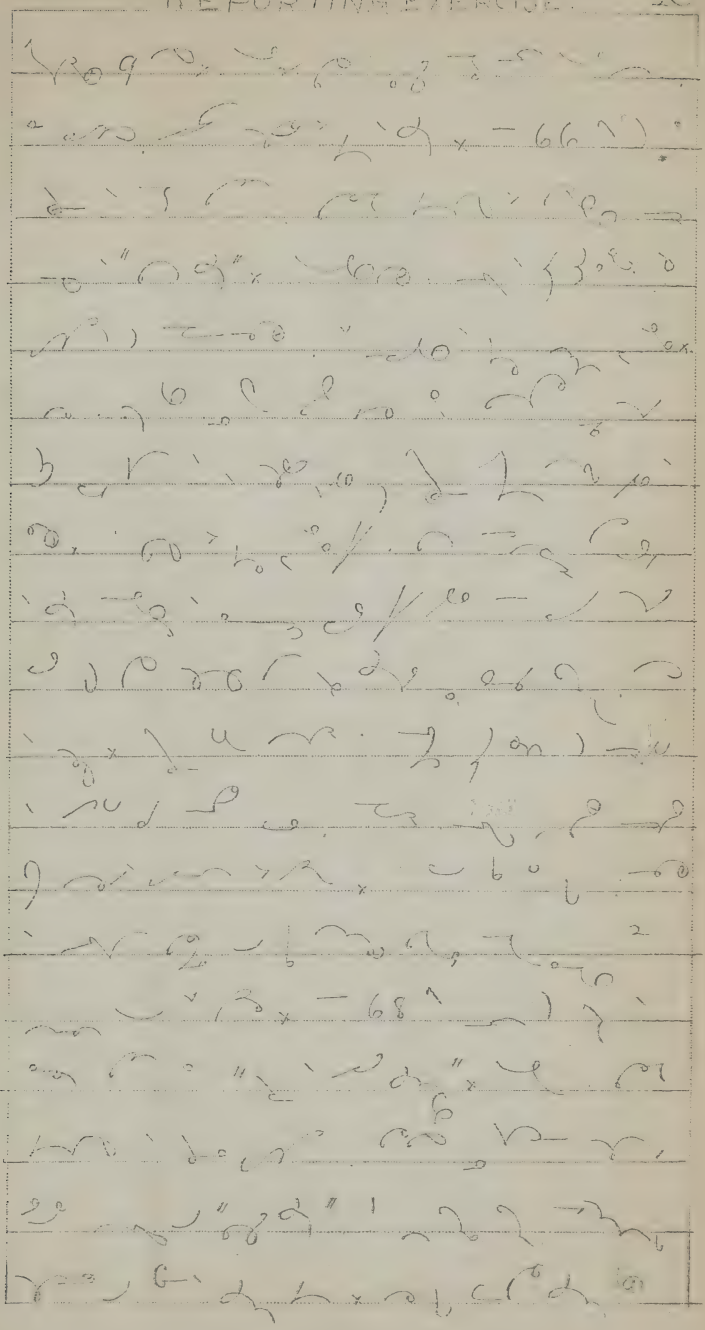

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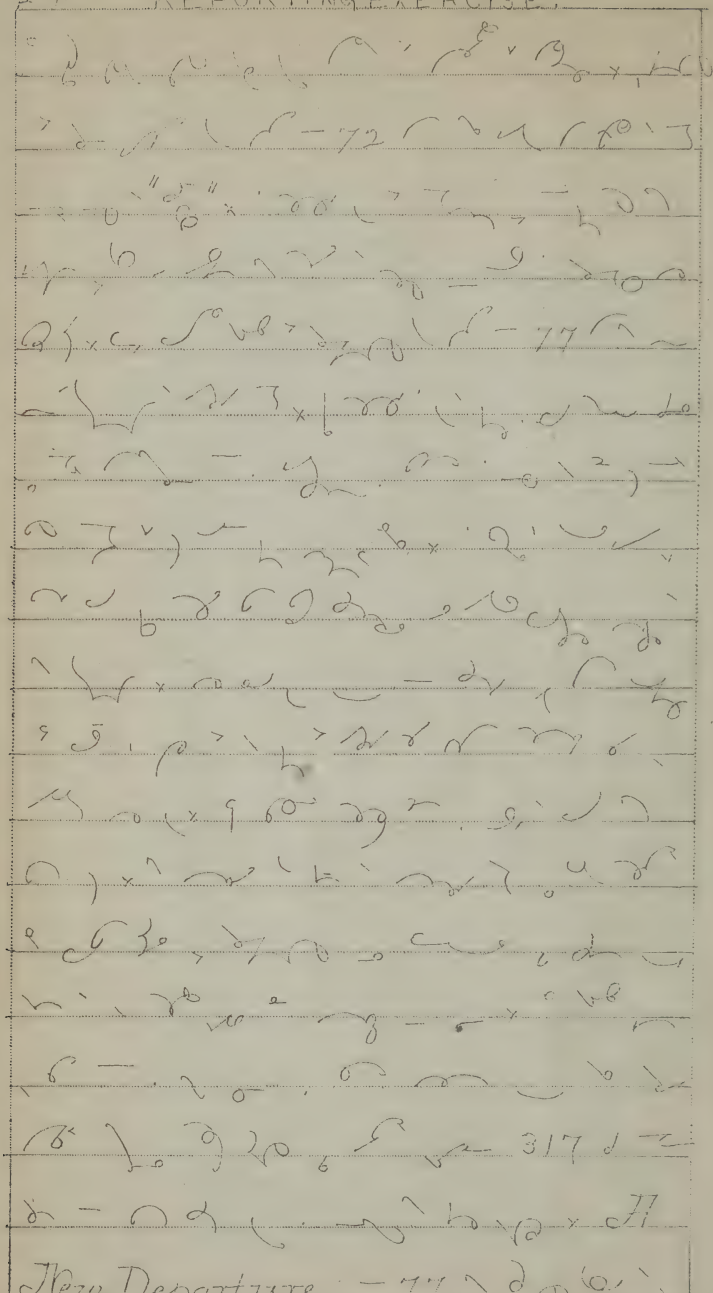

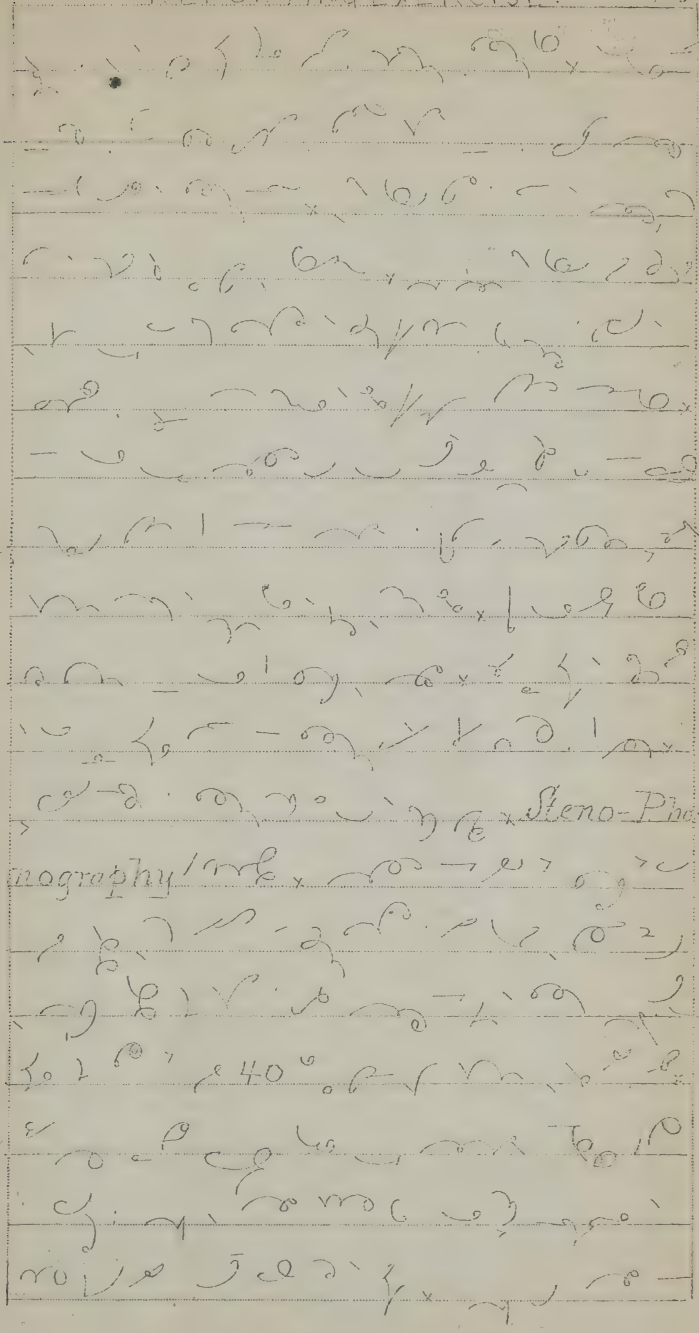

16 REPORTING EXERCISE.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHAND MAGAZINE.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

EDUCATION, especially to Rapid Writing and Correct Spelling.

VOL. I. OAKLAND, CAL., APRIL, 1880. NO. 2.

INSTRUCTION IN LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND.

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LESSON III—JOINING OF STEMS—CIRCLES—LOOPS.

(Illustrated by Plates IV. and V., Pages 25-6.)

§ 17—JOINING OF STEMS—All the consonants in a word are usually written without lifting the pen. If the word consists of two or more stems, the second begins where the first ends, and so on until all are written. The vowels are afterwards inserted. [Plate IV., line 1.]

§ 18—The *first* stem of a word consisting of more than one stem, is written in the position indicated by the accented vowel—that is, above, on, through or under, the line, as directed for single stems—See § 11. [Plate IV., line 2.]

Note 2—The rule of position need not be observed with respect to words of more than two stems, but such words may be so written as best to promote lineality; provided, that the positions of words given in the Vocabulary must be carefully observed. [Plate IV., line 3.]

§ 19—When a long stem is followed by a short stem, and *vice versa*, so that no angle would occur between them, the joining should be made by a slight tick, struck at right angles with the direction in which the pen is moving. [Plate IV., line 4.]

Note 3—The connecting tick may be omitted when its absence will not result in ambiguity. [Plate IV., line 5.]

§ 20—The Liquids RAY and LAY, when joined to other stems, are struck upward when a vowel follows them, and downward when *no* vowel follows them. [Plate IV., line 6.] This rule is subject to exception, however, when by disregarding it a more flexible form results. [Plate IV., line 7.]

§ 21—A vowel occurring between two stems is written near that stem where it is most convenient for the writer, and most readily legible. [Plate IV., line 8.] Two vowels occurring between two stems may be represented by the arrow-point—See § 13. [Plate IV., line 9.]

Note 4—A vowel occurring in the angle between two strokes, may be written outside the angle, if the proximity of the stems prevents its insertion between them. [Plate IV. line 9.]

§ 22—CIRCLES—The sound of S, or Z, is often indicated by a very small circle attached to stems at either end. It is turned on the inside of curves and joined to straight stems with Backward Motion. [Plate IV., line 10.]

Note 5—For convenience of instruction the hooked stem LAY is regarded as a straight stem. Any circle is joined initially to LAY with Forward Motion—that is, by making the hook into a circle. The hook at the beginning of LAY may be turned on either side, according to convenience.

§ 23—The sound of N is often indicated by a medium-sized circle joined to stems in the same way as the S circle. [Plate IV., line 11.]

§ 24—The sound of M is often indicated by a large circle joined to stems in the same manner as the S circle. [Plate IV., line 12.]

Note 6—When joined finally to straight stems, the circles for N, and M, may be turned with Forward or Backward Motion, whichever is most convenient.

§ 25—The circle at the beginning of a stem is read first, then the stem and the vowels belonging to it, and a circle at the end of a stem is read last. [Plate IV., line 13.]

Note 7—The circles for N, and M, are used quite frequently to begin words whose first sound is a vowel; and in such cases the vowel preceding the circle may be written inside the circle, and in the upper, middle, or lower part of the circle for first, second, and third place vowels respectively. [Plate IV., line 14.]

§ 26—When z is the first consonant in a word, it is represented by the stem ZAY; when a word begins with a vowel, followed by the sound of s, or z, and when a word ends with a vowel preceded by the sound of s, or z, the stem SAY, or ZAY, must be used. [Plate IV., line 15.] When a word contains s, or z, repeated, and no other consonant, one stem SAY, or ZAY, must be used, and that the one to which all the vowels in the word can be written. In other cases, s, or z, should be represented by the circle, unless the stem would give a more flexible form. [Plate IV., line 16.]

§ 27—When a circle occurs between two stems, if the stems join at an angle, the circle is turned on the outer side of that angle; and if the stems do not join at an angle, the circle is turned on that side of the first stem which it would occupy if no stem followed it. [Plate IV., line 17.] This rule is disregarded, however, to avoid turning a circle on the back of a curve. [Plate IV., line 18.]

§ 28—A small circle is turned on the back of the s circle—or within the N, or M circle—to denote the sound of s, or z, following a circle. [Plate IV., line 19.]

§ 29—LOOPS—A small initial loop is used for STER. It is joined to stems in the same manner as the s circle. [Plate V., line 1.]

§ 30—A small final loop, less than half the length of a short stem, is used for TER, DER, or THER. It is turned within curves, and joined to straight stems by Forward or Backward Motion, according to convenience. [Plate V., line 2.]

§ 31—The TER loop may follow any circle. [Plate V., line 3.]

§ 32—A large final loop, more than half the length of a short stem, is used for SHON—spelled variously TION, SION, CIAN, etc. It is joined in the same way as the TER loop. [Plate V., line 4.]

§ 33—s, or z, is added to a loop by turning the small circle on the back of the stem. [Plate V., line 5.] The loops are written between stems in a few instances where the following stem can be conveniently joined. [Plate V., line 5.]

§ 34— The SHON loop may include any circle, any vowel immediately preceding the loop being necessarily omitted. [Plate V., line 6.]

§ 35—Two s, or z sounds following the N or M circle, are indicated by turning a loop on the back of the circle. [Plate V., line 7.]

—o—

Key to Plate IV., Page 25.

1. Pity, abide, fetch, faith, veto, peacock, escape.
2. Beauty, tyro, duty, check, tap, tug, tag.
3. Decapitate, exclamatory, pecadillo.
4. Zeno, Isaac, teething, cozy, Gussie.
5. Back, pig, death, both, defy.
6. Berry, bore, folly, fair, ferry, mower, merry.
7. Jar, car, gear, thorough, sherry, zero.
8. Poor, bore, pick, bag, willow, tyro.
9. Piety, opiate, loyal, deity, flyer, jury.
10. Soap, pace, sir, rose, slay, sell, sun, mess.
11. Pain, needy, join, nudge, nun, hone, yon, man.
12. Beam, tame, muck, Meg, money, numb, game, shame.
13. Spy, pies, men, name, many, came, fame, assume.
14. Enjoy, image, envy, infuse, inventory, anti-monopoly, enticing.
15. Zeno, Isaac, ask, Ezra, rosy, racy, fussy, cozy.
16. Saucy, assess, seas, seize, cease, sees, size, souse, Zoe's, something.
17. Reason, Weston, hasten, runaway, satisfy, bench.
18. Receipt, reside, manage, music, rank, lusty.
19. Pieces, bases, tosses, cases, pines, vines, tombs, shams.

—o—

Key to Plate V., Page 26.

1. Strip, strike, stream, stretch, stress, string, strain.
2. Better, daughter, lighter, matter, writer, cutter.

3. Pastor, castor, master, fainter, banter, thunder.
4. Passion, occasion, fashion, discussion, vocation, exception,
5. Passions, fashions, inspections, auctioneer, passionate, missionary.
6. Opposition, tension, accusation, vexation, decision, redemption.
7. Pounces, dunces, Jones's, Kansas, fences, sciences.

—o—

Test Exercise.

(The §§ illustrated are given in parentheses.)

1. (18)Cook, copy, taboo, comma, gummy, vague, (19)Zion, bucket.
2. (20)Tarry, cherry, road, fire, fiery, villa, vowel, early, rely, room.
3. (21)Ruddy, tyranny, top, riot, piazza, apiary, fuel, rowel, Osceola.
4. (22)Same, sign, south, such, chess, nose, less, sly, mouse, hours.
5. (23)Knotty, knock, notch, been, tone, chin, loan, hen, mine, thine.
6. (24)Match, midget, them, autumn, dumb, home.
7. (N7)Infancy, anticipation, antipathy, Imogene.
8. (25)Zachariah, Zebedee, Zurich, Zion, Estey, Esquimaux, Essex, Esau, smoke, smooth, Smith, snatch, season.
9. (27)Resume, expose, mouth, musty, mask, missive, misery, miser.
10. (28)Axes, faces, chases, fence, man's, runs, handsome, dams.
11. (29)Street, straight, Strathern, strive, stroll, strife.
12. (30)Potter, tighter, bother, gaiter, voter, Astor, letter, another.
13. (31)Coaster, fender, painter, jointer, Hester, tender, hunter.
14. (32)Evasion, allusion, lotion, notion, Hessian, unction, dissipation.
15. (33)Patience, ovations, motions, rations, associations, magicians.
16. (34)Pension, causation, [35]Tenses, themselves, chances, quinces.

Lesson IV—Initial and Final Hooks.

(Illustrated by Plates VI., VII., and VIII., Pages 26-7.)

§ 36—Initial hooks—The sounds of R, and L, unite very closely with other consonant sounds, the combination being uttered by one impulse of the voice.

§ 37—The sound of R, following the sound of a stem, is indicated by a small initial hook written within curves, and joined to straight stems by Forward Motion. [Plate VI., line 1.]

Note 8—RAY and LAY do not take the R hook.

§ 38—The sound of L, following the sound of a stem, is indicated on curves by a large initial hook written within the curve, and on straights by a small initial hook turned with Backward Motion. [Plate VI., line 2.]

Note 9—RAY and LAY do not take the L hook.

§ 39—The initially hooked stems are compound stems, and are vocalized, joined, and read, the same as simple stems. [Plate VI., line 3.]

In some cases the hook is only partially written. [Plate VI., line 4.]

§ 40—The S circle is the only circle prefixed to compound curved stems. It is turned inside the hook. [Plate VI., line 5.]

§ 41—The STER loop, or any circle, may be prefixed to a compound straight stem by turning it with Forward Motion, the hook being included in the circle. [Plate VI., line 6.] It will be remembered that the simple circles are joined to straight stems by Backward Motion—See § 22.

§ 42—When the S circle occurs between a compound stem and a preceding stem, both the circle and hook must be shown. [Plate VI., line 7.]

§ 43—It is sometimes convenient to use a compound stem when its sounds do not closely unite—that is, when a distinct vowel occurs between them. To render this practicable, a special scheme of vocalization is provided to express the vowel sound occurring between the sound of the stem and the sound of the hook, as follows:

1st. A large dot vowel is represented by a medium-sized circle written on the most convenient side of the stem. [Plate VI., line 8.]

2d. A small dot vowel is represented by a very small circle written on the most convenient side of the stem. [Plate VI., line 9.]

3d. A dash vowel is written across the stem at right angles, and a dipthong is written across the stem at an acute angle. [Plate VI., line 10.]

§ 44—The L hook is frequently reversed, and joined to a stem at an angle, initially or finally, to represent an initial or final L sound. [Plate VII., line 1.] It frequently follows a circle to represent an added L sound, any vowel occurring between the circle and hook being necessarily omitted. [Plate VII., line 2.]

§ 45—The initial combination SL, with no vowel between, is represented by this reversed L hook with the S circle prefixed. [Plate VII., line 3.]

§ 46—Initial and final L should usually be represented by the reversed L hook; but L immediately following an initial vowel, and final L preceded by two contiguous vowels, should be represented by LAY. [Plate VII. line 4.]

§ 47—Generally, in a word of two syllables, an L sound should be represented by LAY. [Plate VII., line 5.]

§ 48—The sound of W may be prefixed to any stem in the same manner as to dash vowels, by the small initial half-circle—See § 16. [Plate VII., line 6.]

§ 49—The sound of W may be prefixed to LAY, NAY, and MAY, and added to HAY, by a large initial hook written on the most convenient side. In the case of LAY, this is effected by enlarging its hook. [Plate VII. line 7.]

§ 50—FINAL HOOKS—For the sake of legibility, facility of form, and speed, the frequently recurring sounds of T or D, and F or V, are provided with final hooks attached to all stems.

§ 51—The sound of T or D, is represented by a small final hook, written within curves, and joined to straight stems by Forward or Backward Motion, according to convenience. [Plate VIII., line 1.]

§ 52—The sound of F or V, is represented by a large final hook, joined to stems in the same way as the T hook. [Plate VIII., line 2.]

§ 53—The sound of T or D, following the sound of any hook, may be represented as follows: After the F hook, by turning the T hook within the first hook; [Plate VIII., line 3.] after a T hook, by a slanting tick, joined at an angle. The past tense of verbs ending in -ED as a separate syllable, is represented by this T tick, when the present tense ends in a T hook. [Plate VIII., line 4.]

§ 54—The S circle is the only circle added to final hooks. On curved stems, it is always turned inside the hook. [Plate VIII., line 5.]

§ 55—On straight stems, the S circle may be added to the T hook by turning the circle with Forward Motion, the hook being included in the circle. [Plate VIII., line 6.] To the F hook, the circle is added by turning it inside the hook. [Plate VIII., line 6.]

§ 56—The T hook may be added after any circle or loop to represent its own proper sound. [Plate VIII., line 7.] It is exceptionally used before the S circle, and in connection with it, to represent the frequent combination ST—the hook, though formed before, being pronounced after the circle. [Plate VIII., line 7.]

§ 57—When a circle followed by the T hook occurs between stems, it is turned in the direction which gives the best form to the word. [Plate VIII., line 8.]

§ 58—The reversed L hook takes the S, and N, circles, and the T, and F, hooks. [Plate VIII., line 9.]

———o———

Key to Plate VI., Page 26.

1. Pray, try, three, grow, dray, inner.
2. Ply, blow, flow, evil, clue, manly.
3. Poetry, cover, circle, Mitchell, major, muckle.
4. Taper, trouble, neighbor, imply, double, explain.
5. Spray, supply, strew, suffer, civil, social.

6. Sinner, summer, manner, streamer, strainer.
7. Prescribe, description, decipher, housefly, express.
8. Czar, here, near, mere, mar, cheer.
9. Till, until, very, Caledonia, calculation.
10. More, kirk, nature, nigher, power, pure.

—o—

Key to Plate VII., Page 27.

1. Leap, look, pull, apple, coal, jailor, dull.
2. Puzzle, final, tunnel, castle, rustle, muscle, tussle.
3. Slip, slope, slick, slouch, slack, sloop, slim.
4. Election, elocution, electricity, allude, vowel, duel.
5. Lady, log, logy, luck, lucky, limb, llama.
6. Week, wedge, wide, winnow, wing, weary, wash.
7. One, wine, Wednesday, winter, woman, why, well.

—o—

Key to Plate VIII., Page 27.

1. Tight, shut, rate, night, melt, boat.
2. Dove, chafe, gave, rove, move, leave.
3. Puffed, curved, chafed, raved, lift, moved, waved.
4. Petted, dated, shaded, deeded, rated, netted.
5. Pets, puffs, doves, calves, sheaves, shafts, waves.
6. Rates, lights, notes, raves, laughs, knaves, moves, heaves.
7. Post, count, mist, battered, patient, fashioned, stop, stitch, store, sting.
8. Mystery, Hester, restore, reminder, illustrate, arastra.
9. Kills, fallen, belt, felt, told, jolt.

—o—

TEST EXERCISE.

(The §§ illustrated are given in parentheses.)

1. (37)Tray, throw, fry, gray, dry, tree, prow, truth, cry, author.
2. (38)Plow, idly, glow, flaw, easel, unless, timely.
3. (39)Feather, father, appropriate, betray, electricity, patronage.
4. (40)Cider, sever, spree, screech, scream, southern.
5. (42)Remorseful, useful, display, descry, abstruse.
6. (43)Care, share, higher, chair, follow, fellow, form, California.
7. (44)Lad, latch, luck, leg, loathe, pail, tail, call, roll, mile, mill.
8. (44)Bustle, jostle, fizzle, vessel, nozzle, whistle, guzzle, thistle.
9. (45)Slab, slag, sleeve, slap, sleek, slam.
10. (46)Elegy, Illinois, Alabama, Alta, fuel, cruel, bowel, trowel.
11. (47)Lion, Lucy, Lizzie, lava, folly, delay, rely, mellow, Joel.
12. (48)Wig, widow, wit, wait, watch, weep, weapon, web.
13. (49)Wall, wealth, wilderness, Walter, William, wen, want, winner, once, winsome, windy, whiskey, whip, white, whim, whine, whale.
14. (51)Pet, fit, thought, showed, aside, eased, write, let, night.
15. (52)Pave, buff, tough, deaf, chief, achieve, Jove, skiff, five, revive, thief, shave, Azoph, reef, rave, alive, enough, knife, muff, wife, heave.
16. (53)Bluffed, tuft, drift, achieved, caved, engulfed, theft, roofed, bated, treated, dated, asserted, shaded, shotted, righted.
17. (54)Deeds, tights, gifts, thefts, thieves, shoves, wives.
18. (55)Rights, roots, lutes, nights, motes, mates, reefs, leaves, knives.
19. (56)Best, tightest, test, jest, coast, fist, vest, assist, rust, list, hist, paint, shattered, faint, gaunt, cautioned, stake, state, stem, still, steady.
20. (57)Mastery, monitor, lustre, hunter, (58)false, battles, rattled.

LESSON V—PREFIXES AND AFFIXES—PHRASING.

(Illustrated by Plates IX. and X., Pages 28-9.)

§ 59—PREFIXES—Owing to their frequent recurrence, and the tediousness of writing them in full, certain initial syllables are provided with brief signs.

§ 60—The initial syllables CON, COM, and COG, are indicated by writing a dot before the beginning of the remainder of the word. [Plate IX. line 1.]

§ 61—MAY is a prefix for MAGNI, MAGNE, MAGNAN, MC., and MAC. [Plate IX., line 2.]

§ 62—AFFIXES—Owing to their frequent recurrence and the tediousness of writing them in full, certain final syllables are provided with brief signs.

§ 63—The final syllable -ING is usually indicated by writing a dot at the end of the preceding part of the word. [Plate IX., line 3.]

§ 64—The final syllable -INGS is usually indicated by writing a small circle at the end of the preceding part of the word. [Plate IX., line 4.]

The stem for -ING is sometimes used when it joins well and promotes lineality. [Plate IX., line 5.]

§ 65—The stem BAY is an affix for -BLE, -BLY, or -BILITY. [Plate IX., line 6.] BAY with the S circle added is an affix for -BLENESS. [Plate IX., line 7.]

§ 66—JAY is an affix for -OLOGY, -OLOGICAL, -OLOGICALLY. [Plate IX., line 8.]

§ 67—GAY, or GAY with the R hook if it will join well, is an affix for -OGRAPH, -OGRAPHY. [Plate IX., line 9.]

§ 68—FAY, or the F hook, is an affix for -FUL, or -FULLY, when those syllables cannot conveniently be written in full. [Plate IX., line 10.]

§ 69—VAY, with the S circle prefixed, is an affix for -SOEVER. [Plate IX., line 11.]

§ 70—SHAY is an affix for -SHIP, -TIAL-LY, -CIAL-LY. [Plate IX., line 12.]

§ 71—The reversed L hook is an affix for -LY when LAY cannot be conveniently joined. [Plate IX., line 13.]

§ 72—PHRASING—Phrasing consists in joining the signs of two or more words in a continuous outline, or simply indicating the sounds of those words by the various principles of contraction. This principle should be used with caution—only the most common words should be phrased. Above all, avoid *straining* after phrase-writing, but make the joinings only when they seem natural and easy, and are suggested without any effort of the memory. Remember, it is always proper to write words separately, and in their proper positions.

Note 10—For the Contractions used in this and the succeeding lesson, see the Vocabulary. Contractions are outlines in which one or more consonant sounds are omitted in the representation—the simple omission of vowels not constituting a contraction in this sense.

§ 73—For the sake of phrasing, *the* is represented by the T tick—see § 53—joined finally. [Plate X., line 1.]

§ 74—For phrasing purposes, *a, an,* or *and,* is represented by a horizontal tick. [Plate X., line 2.]

§ 75—The phrase *and a,* or *and an,* is indicated by elongating the two dots into a horizontal tick. [Plate X., line 2.]

§ 76—The word *it* may be represented by the T tick when the full form cannot be joined. [Plate X., line 3.]

§ 77—The direction of striking an outline is sometimes changed to facilitate joining, if legibility be not impaired thereby. [Plate X., line 4.]

§ 78—The form of a word is sometimes changed to facilitate joining. [Plate X., line 5.]

§ 79—The outlines for *with, were, where,* and *would,* may be doubled in size to add *you,* or *your*; *you* to add *would,* or *were* when reversed. [Plate X., line 5.]

§ 80—In phrasing on simple stems, the circles, loops, and hooks, add as follows: The N circle adds *in, an, and, been, own, than,* and *done* after *be*; [Plate X., lines 6, and 7.] M circle adds *may, him, time, my*; [Plate X., line 8.] TER loop adds *there, their, they are,* and occasionally *other*; [Plate X., line 9.] R hook adds *are, our, or*; [Plate X., line 10.] L hook adds *all, will.* [Plate X., line 10.]

T hook adds *it*, and occasionally *the*; [Plate X., line 11.] F hook adds *of*, *have*, *ever*. [Plate X., line 12.]

NOTE 11—For phrasing purposes, the vowel outlines take any circle, and all the hooks except the T hook.

§ 81—Usually only the first word of a phrase-sign occupies its proper position, the rest of the phrase following, of course, without regard to the rule of position. [Plate X., line 13.] But when possible, the first and second words are written in position. [Plate X., line 14.] In the phrases here referred to, the second word is written in position. [Plate X., line 15.]

§ 82—Occasionally a common word, beginning with a vertical or inclined stem, may be written entirely below the line to indicate a preceding *to*, or *too*. [Plate X., line 16.]

§ 83—Phrasing should be avoided in the following cases: 1st. When a pause occurs between the words, or when they do not belong to the same part of the sentence. 2d. When the joining would produce an awkward or illegible form. 3d. When the phrase would be inconveniently long, or would interfere with the writing above or below.

———o———

Key to Plate IX., Page 28.

1. Contained, consign, compress, compose, conceal, cognate, cognomen.
2. Magnificent, magnitude, magnanimous, magnetism, McDonald.
3. Paying, doing, asserting, saying, hoeing, singing, weighing.
4. Chidings, jottings, cuttings, castings, boastings, feastings.
5. Flowing, writing, ravings, shining, racing, musings.
6. Sensible, attainable, laughable, detestable, accountability.
7. Profitableness, charitableness, peaceableness, serviceableness, agreeableness.
8. Penology, biology, zoology, phraseology, physiology, theology.
9. Geography, biography, Stenography, Phonography, Tachygraphy.
10. Hurtful, spoonful, faithful, wrathful, revengeful, shameful.
11. Wheresoever, whosoever, whensoever, whichsoever, howsoever, whithersoever.
12. Friendship, lordship, essential, reverentially, deferential, providential.
13. Madly, hardly, finely, badly, shortly, faintly.

———o———

Key to Plate X., Page 29.

1. Which the, can the, for the, think the, shall the, are the, but the, and the, of the.
2. Is a, as a, and is, and as, with a, and a, and an.
3. Tried it, shot it, told it, rushed it, hanged it, found it.
4. We would, would we, without, within, nothing, of a, to a, think you, it would.
5. Some, something, any, anything, with your, were you, where you, would you, you would, you were.
6. Put in, come in, in an, by an, now and then, here and there, have been, had been.
7. Have been there, had been there, our own, their own, more than, sooner than, can be done, may be done.
8. It may be, she may be, see him, for him, to him, long time, for my, at my.
9. Over there, out there, in their, there they are, where they are, each other.
10. They are, by our, in our, to our, two or three, upon all, in all, of all, they will.
11. Upon it, for it, in it, waiting it, say it, upon the, by the.
12. Think of, they have, shall have, which have, whatever, whenever.
13. I think so, they shall, it will be, by this time, about that time.
14. We have, we see, I say, I wish, I shall, I can, is he, on high.
15. In what, in it, in her, in this, in those, in that.
16. To which, too much, to see, to me, to my, to make.

Lesson VI—Various Suggestions.

(Illustrated by Plates XI. and XII., Pages 30-1.)

§ 84—The ordinary punctuation marks are used, with the following exceptions: For a Period, write a small cross on the line; [Plate XI., line 1.] for an Exclamation point, write the usual stroke, with the Phonographic period beneath; [Plate XI., line 1.] for an Interrogation point, write a small cross above the line; [Plate XI., line 1.] for a Dash, write two long, slanting strokes, joined at the bottom; [Plate XI., line 2.] for a Hyphen, write two short, parallel dashes; [Plate XI., line 2.]

Note 12—In reporting, spaces may be used for punctuation, half an inch or more for a period, and proportionately less for minor pauses. [Plate XI., line 3.]

§ 85—The syllables CON, COM, and -ING, may frequently be omitted, and indicated by writing the words or syllables between which they occur, very close together. [Plate XI., lines 3-4.]

Note 13—In the case of vowel outlines, proximity is effected by writing the vowel stem opposite either end of a consonant stem.

§ 86—The syllables CON, and COM, may be omitted from many common words, the remainder of the word being written in the First Position, if necessary to distinguish it from some other word of the same outline.

[Plate XI., line 5.]

§ 87—Initial R, L, N, or M, is frequently doubled to denote negation, in cases analogous to those here referred to. [Plate XI., line 6.]

Note 14—When practicable, negation may be denoted by reversing a stem. [Plate XI., line 7.]

§ 88—A proper name, or an emphasized word, may be indicated by a dash written under it. [Plate XI., line 7-8.]

§ 89—Nasalized N before KAY or GAY, is usually represented by the N circle. [Plate XI., line 9.]

§ 90—To represent a foreign sound, write the English sound nearest resembling it, and under that draw a waving dash. [Plate XI., line 10.]

§ 91—Adapt the shorthand alphabet to the representation of initials of proper names. [Plate XI., lines 11-12-13.]

§ 92—In writing numbers use the ordinary figures, except *one, two, three, four, five, six* and *ten*, which should be written in short-hand; also write in short-hand, *first, second, third*, and *fourth*; use figures for the remaining ordinal numbers; for round numbers use the contractions for *hundred, thousand*, and *million*. [Plate XII., lines 1-2.]

§ 93—*That*, and *did*, must be written in full when phrased with a preceding word. [Plate XII., line 3.]

§ 94—Write the stem RAY, in the syllable *-ter*, or *tor*, when necessary to prevent conflict between the TER, and SHON loops. [Plate XII., line 4.]

§ 95—The license of turning hooks, loops, etc., either way, may be utilized to secure a distinction between T, and D. [Plate XII., line 5.]

§ 96—*S* is sometimes used for *sh*. [Plate XII., line 6.]

§ 97—The S circle may be prefixed to the W half-circle. [Plate XII., line 6.]

§ 98—Connecting words may frequently be ommitted in common phrases, the connected words being joined, or written near together. [Plate XII., line 7.]

§ 99— The L hook may occasionally be used for W. [Plate XII., line 8.]

Note 15—The L hook may occasionally be used for Y. [Plate XII., line 8.]

§ 100—The syllable *-ed* may be added after contractions by the T tick. [Plate XII., line 9.]

§ 101—Consonant signs which are awkward of formation, or whose sounds are obscurely heard, may be omitted in order to secure a good form for a word or phrase, provided the outline remaining be legible. [Plate XII., line 10.]

§ 102—Special contractions, or phrase-signs, may be devised by the reporter for very frequent or awkwardly formed words or phrases, always retaining the principal, or at least, the initial sounds of the words or phrases so represented. [Plate XII., line 11.]

———O———

Key to Plate XI., Page 30.

1. Come here. Do not go. Impossible! Will you accompany me?
2. Are you—but you do not really mean to go? Hay-hook.
3. Oh, go away. Never mind. We shall contrive to combine all these advantages.
4. It consists of rolling prairies, forming a striking contrast to the region we had just left.
5. Condition, addition, community, unity, communion, union, contraction, attraction.
6. Irregular, unnatural, immoral, immortal, irresistible, irrecoverable.
7. Legible, illegible, Pitman, Washington, Lafayette.
8. So far as it is an art, it is THE art of reasoning.
9. Pink, bank, finger, buncombe, kink, trunk.
10. ENCORE, NIGHT, SAN SIMEON, SAN JOAQUIN.
11. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H.
12. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R.
13. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

———O———

Key to Plate XII., Page 31.

1. One, two, three, four, five, six, ten, first, second, third, fourth.
2. Ten thousand men marched to the front. There are a hundred thousand souls.
3. Is that possible? You did not speak of that before.
4. Action, actor, creation, creator, faction, factor.
5. Write, read, writer, reader, sent, send, note, end.
6. Objectionable, fashionable, visionary, swab, switch, swing.
7. Year after year, century after century, from day to day, Word of God, House of Parliament.
8. Request, inquest, it was, she was, which was, that was, do you.
9. Regarded, recollected, represented, perfected, effected.
10. Accomplish, emphatic, impenetrable, in the first place, in the second place, at the present time.
11. Lord Jesus Christ, Southern Pacific Railroad, Central Pacific Railroad, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Where do you reside?

Plate IV.

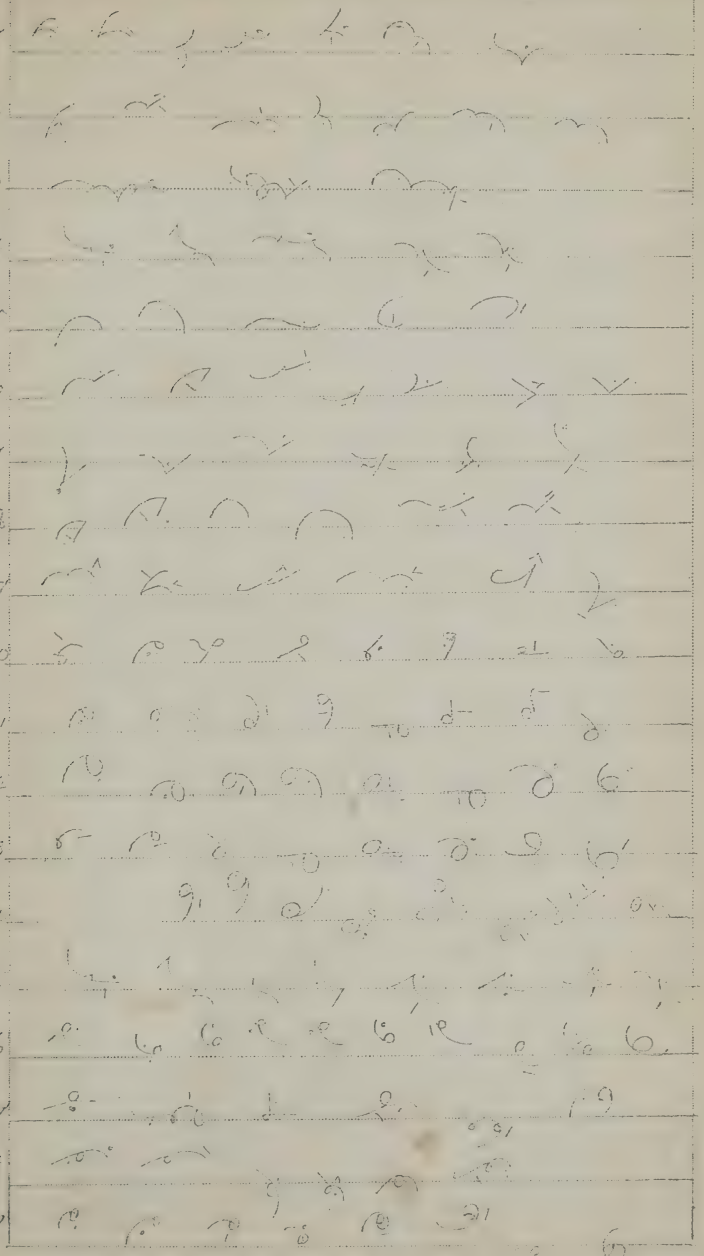


Plate V.

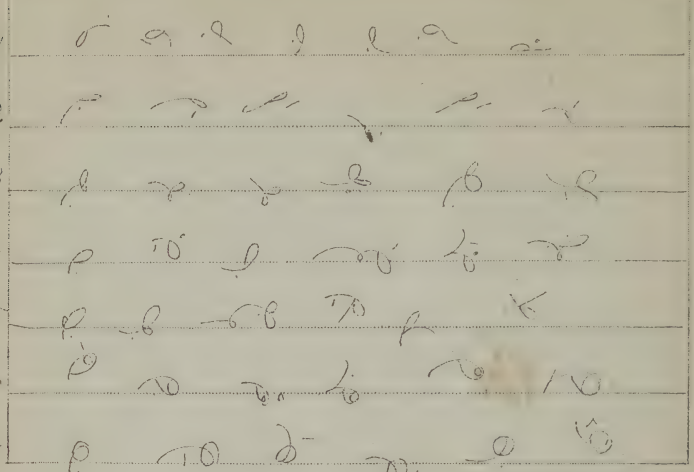


Plate VI.

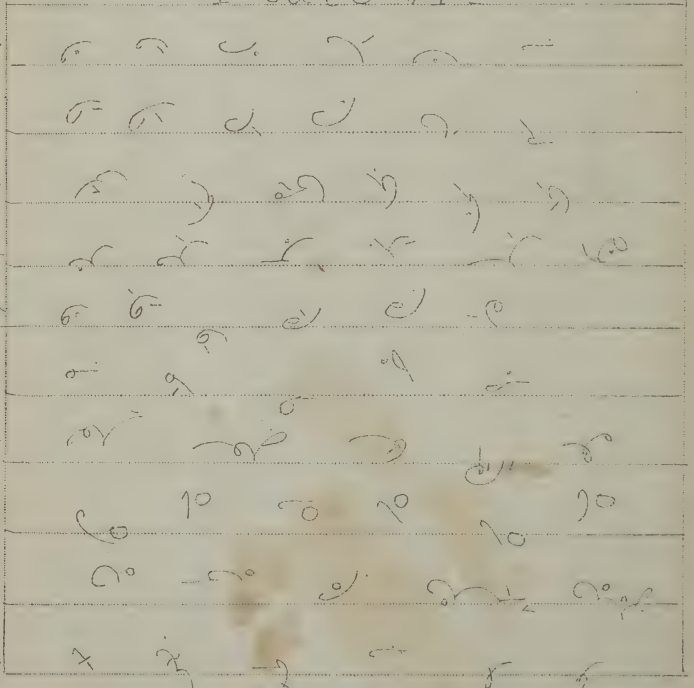


Plate VII.

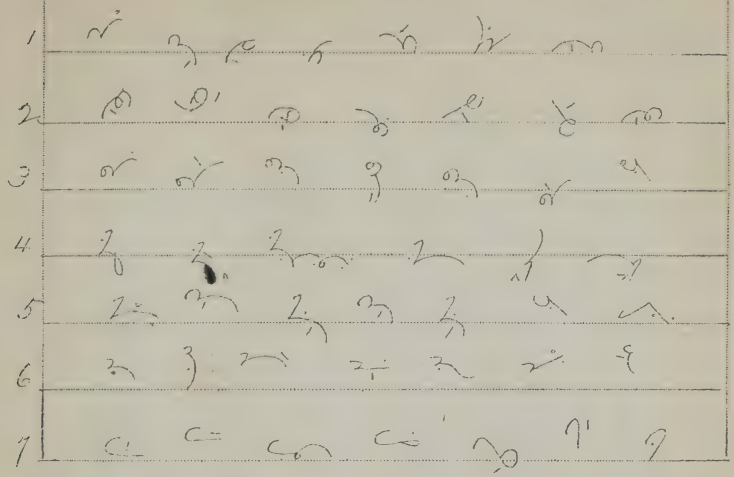


Plate VIII.

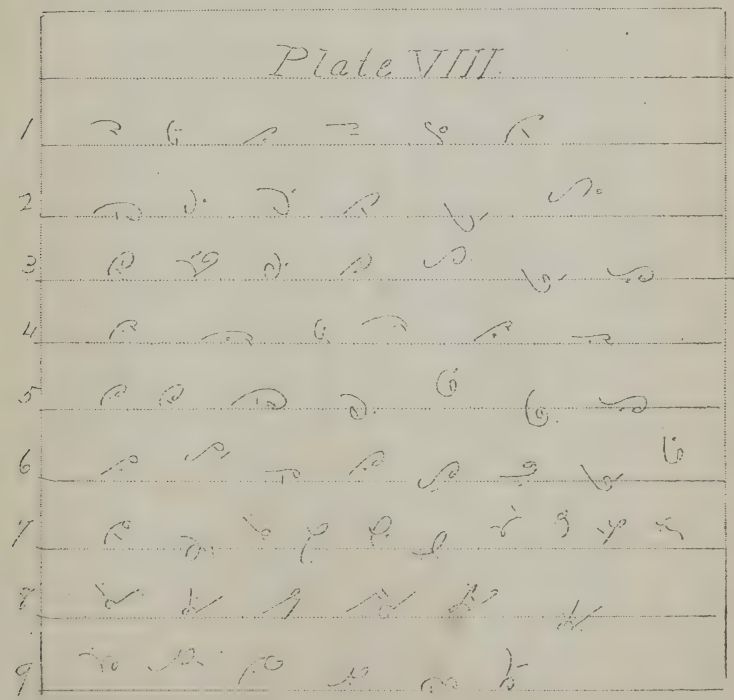


Plate IX.

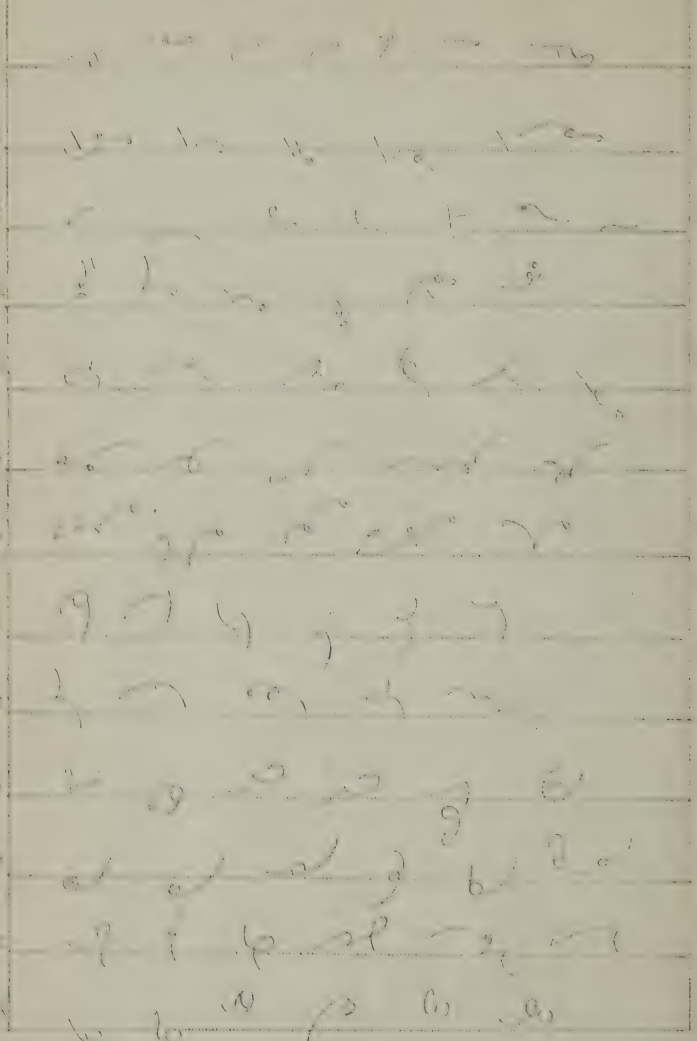


Plate V.

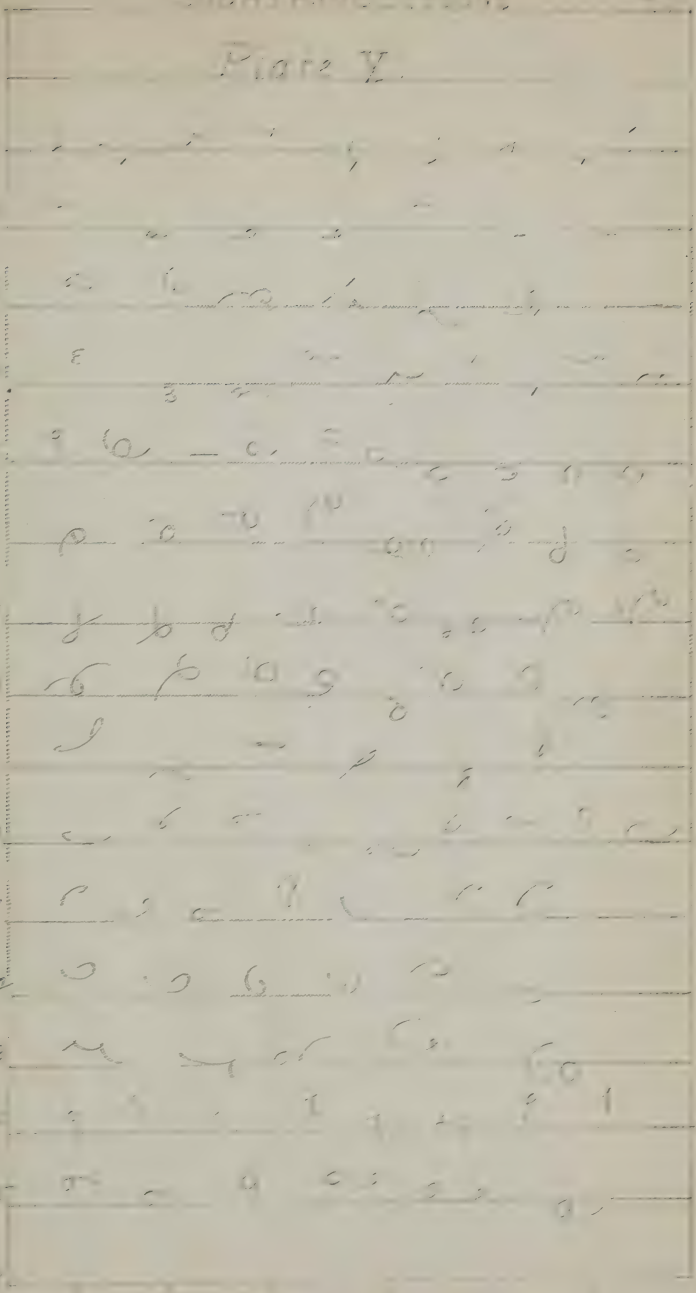


Plate XI.

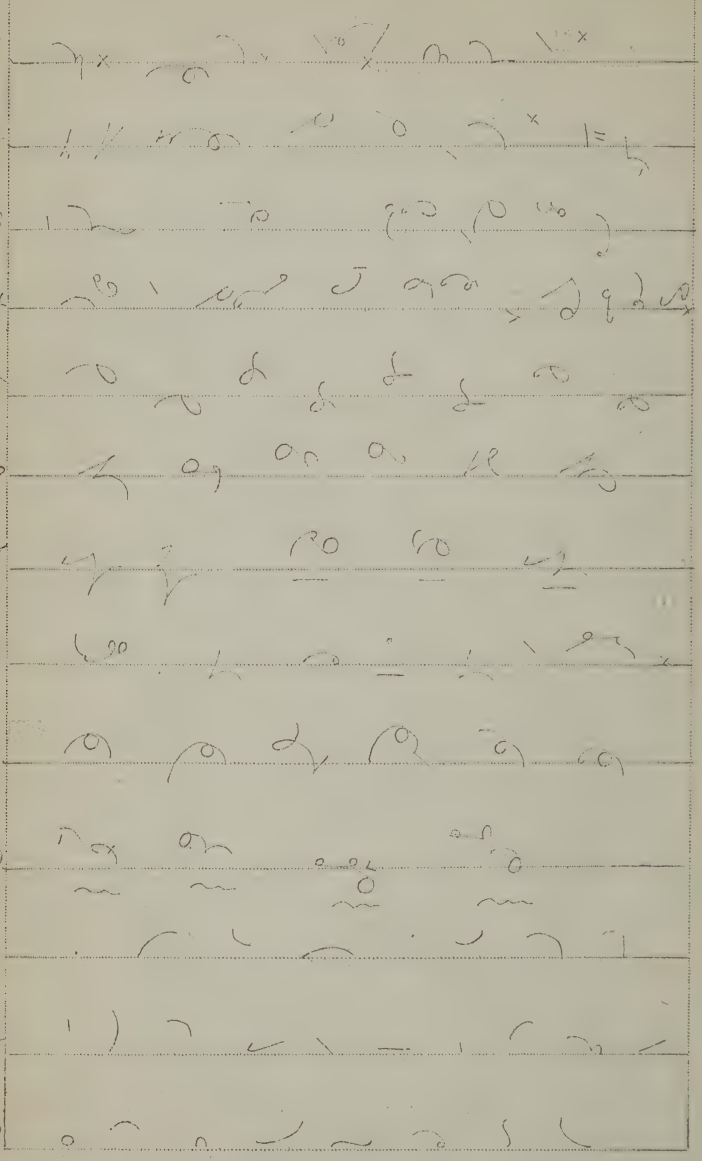
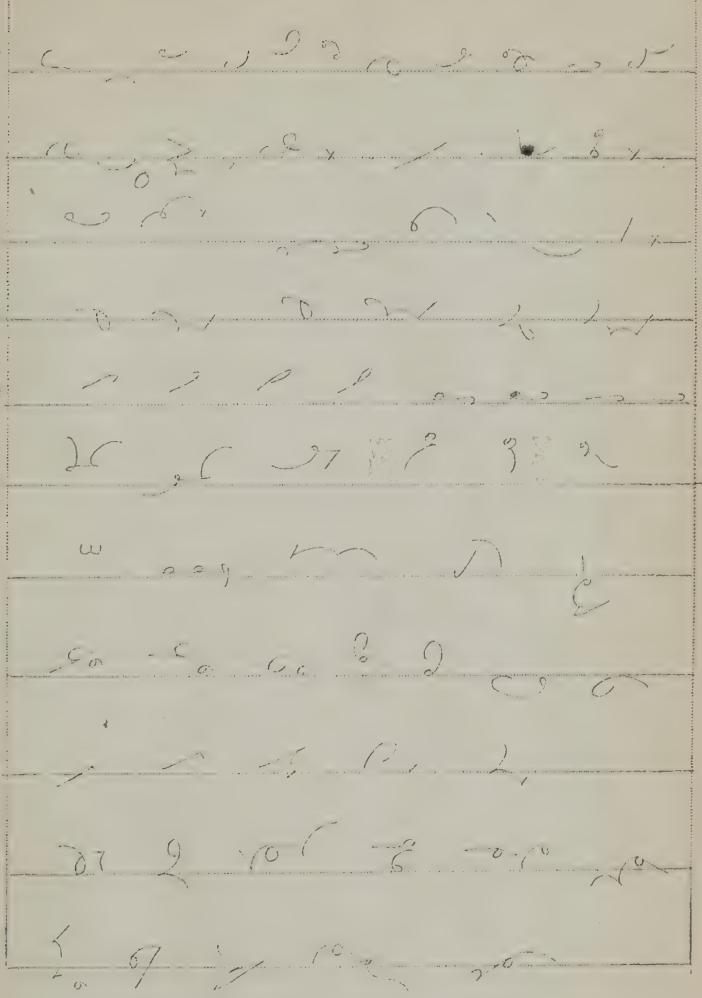
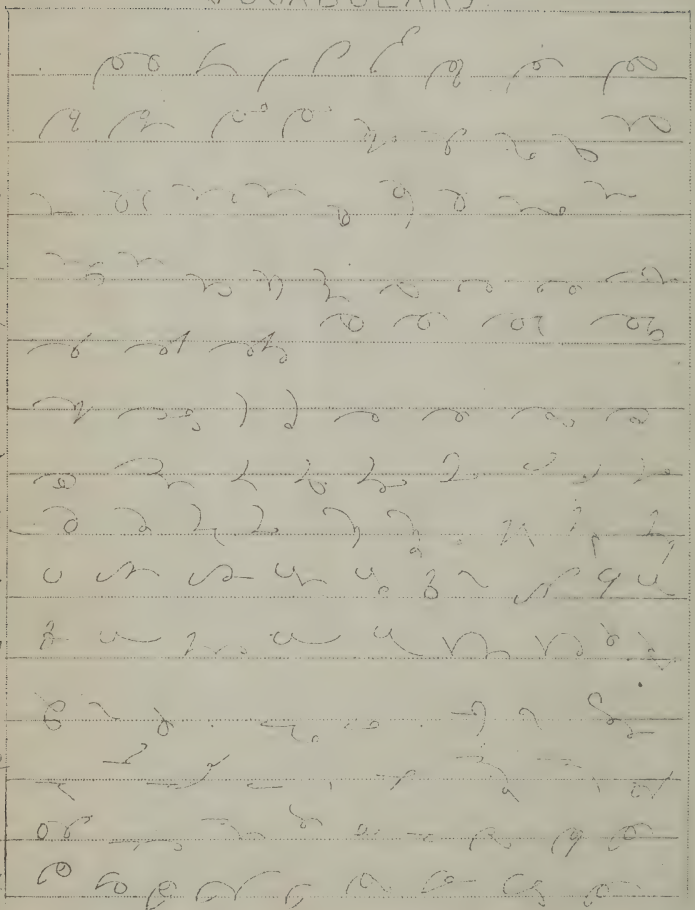


Plate XII.



VOCABULARY



VOCABULARY.

The following list contains all the contractions necessary for the writer of LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND, except those already given, or their principles explained. Many of the outlines are not contracted, but are given to secure the writer against conflict between words which would naturally be written with the same outline.

For the sake of speed, the reporter usually omits the vowels, relying on his familiarity with the outlines, and the context, to enable him to read his unvocalized notes; but a proper noun, or an infrequent word, should be made unmistakable by the insertion of, at least, one prominent vowel.

As it is impossible to provide for the almost numberless turns of expression that may occur, the reporter must use his own judgment as to the liability of words clashing in any particular case, and should remove his doubts by dropping in a vowel.

The Vocabulary is arranged alphabetically, with the words, in type and short-hand, on pages facing each other, and the lines numbered to correspond. A hyphen connects syllables forming derivatives with the primitive word, showing that the short-hand outline stands for either.

---

1. A, abandoned, abode, about, above, abrupt-ly, absolute-ly, abstract, abstraction.

2. Absurd, absurdity, abundance, abundant, accelerate, accept, access, accession, accommodation.

3. Accompany, accomplish-ment, accordance, according-ly, accusation, acknowledge-ment, acquaint-ed-ance, acquiesce, acquire-ment.

4. Acquisition, acquit, active-ity, actual-ly, actuate, addition-al-ly, address, addressed, adequate.

5. Administer, administrator, administratrix, admission, admit, admonish, admonition.

6. Adultery, advancement, advantage, advantageous, advertise, advertised, advertisement, advice-ise.

7. Advised, advocate, affect, affection, affectionate, affluent, afraid, after, afterwards.

8. Again, against, agency, agent, agriculture-al, agriculturist, ah, alarm, alcohol, alkali.

9. All, alleviate, alleviation, Almighty, almost, alone, along, alphabet, already, also.

10. Alteration, although, altitude, although, always, ambiguity, ambiguous, amidst, ameliorate.

11. Ammunition, among, amount, an, analysis, analyze, and, angel, anger, Anglo-Saxon.

12. Animal, annihilate, anniversary, annual-ly, another, answer, antagonism, antagonist-ic, anterior.

13. Anticipate, antidote, antiquity, anxiety, anything, anywhere, apartment, apostle, apparent-ly.

14. Appearance, appertain, appliance, applicable, apply, appointment, apportion, apportionment, apprehend.

1. Apprehensible-ility, apprehension, apprehensive, appropriate-ly, archangel, architect, architecture-al, aristocracy.

2. Aristocrat, aristocratic, arithmetic-al, arm, army, artificial, as, ascertain, as far as, as has, as is.

3. As it were, as it would, assemble-y, assiduity, assist-ance, assistant, associate, assurance, astonish-ment.

4. Astronomy, astronomer, at all events, at all times, at any time, at first, atheism, atheistic, Atlantic.

5. Atlantic ocean, at last, at least, at length, at once, at one time, atmosphere-ic, attention, attenuation.

6. Attract, attraction, Attraction of Gravitation, attractive, auditor, authentic-icity, authoritative, authority.

7. Available-ility, avarice, avaricious, avocation, avoid-ance, await, awake, aware, awful.

8. Awkward-ly-ness, aye, balance, ballot, bankrupt-cy, baptism, baptist, barbarian, barbarism.

9. Barbarity, be, beatify, beautiful, beautify, beauty, because, become, been, before.

10. Before-hand, began, begin, begun, behind, being, belief-ve, belong, benefactor.

11. Beneficent, beneficial, benefit, benevolent-ce, better, between, beyond, Bible, birth.

12. Birth-right, bishop, body, bold, breath, brethren, bright, brother, brotherhood.

13. Bullet, burial, burnt-ed, burst, but, calculable, calculate, calculation, California.

14. Call, can, cannot, can't, care, careful-ly, Catholic, Catholicism, caused, cease.

15. Celebrate, celestial, century, certain-ly, certify-icate, cessation, challenge, chamber, change.

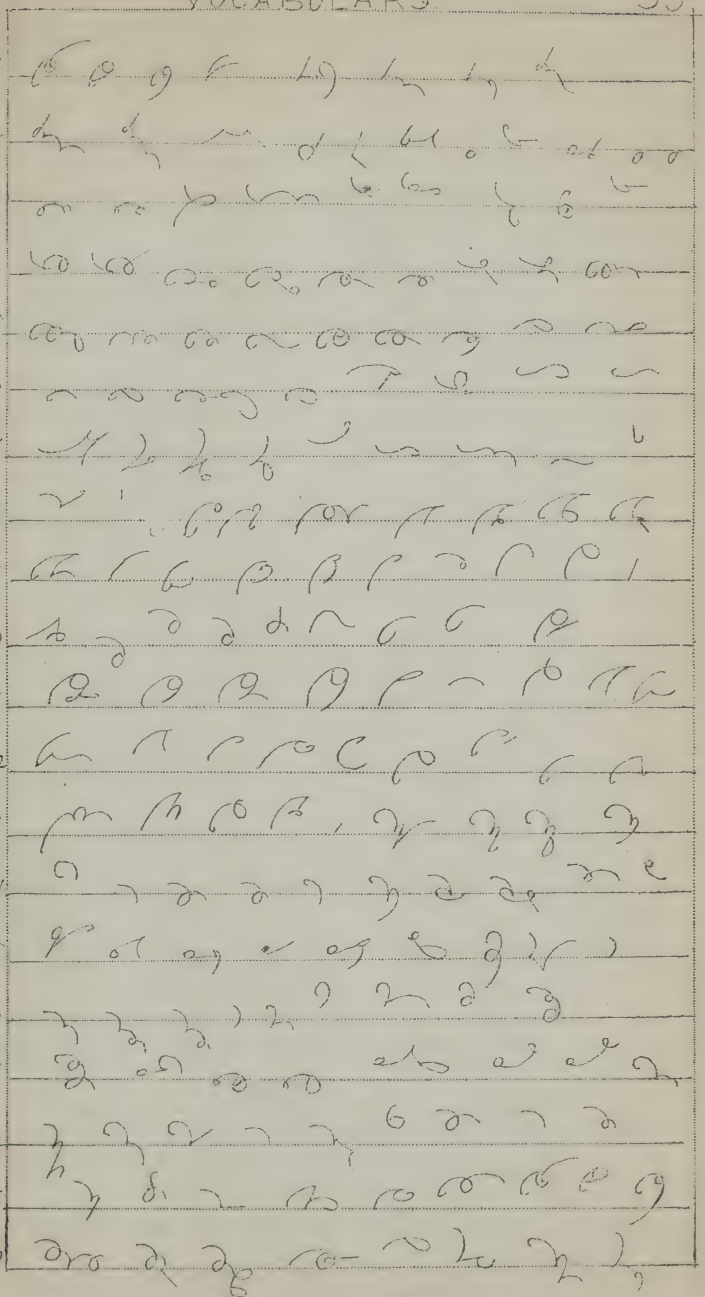
16. Character, characteristic, characterized, charge, charity, child, childhood, children, Christian.

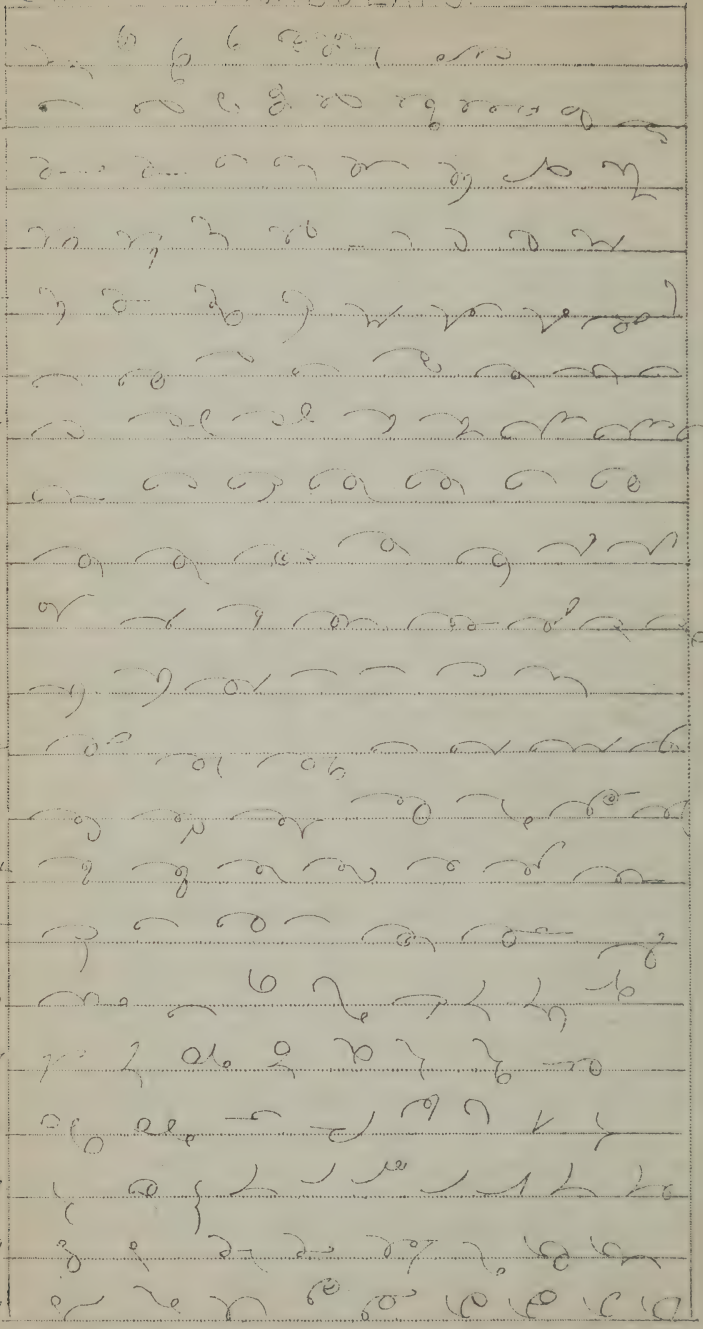
17. Christianity, circle, circumstance, circumstantial, civilization, civilize, civilized, clerk.

18. Collateral, collect, color, come, commercial, commission, commit-tee, common, commonest.

19. Commonly, community, company, comparative-ly, compelled, comprehend, comprehensible, comprehension, comprehensive.

20. Concomitant, condemn, condemnation, condensation, condition, congenial, congratulate, conjecture.





1. Connecticut, conscience, conscientious, conscious, consequence, consequent, consequential, conservative-ly.

2. Consider-able, consideration, consist, constituent, constitution, Constitution of the United States, constitutionality, construction, contemplate.

3. Continent, continue, contract [*verb*], contract [*noun*], contradict, controversy-ial, conversation-al, cordiality.

4. Corporal, corporeal, correct-ly, correspond-ent, could, court, cover, creation, creator.

5. Creature, criminal, cross-examination, cultivate, cure, curiosity, curious, damnation, danger.

6. Dark, darkness, daughter, dear, deceased, December, declare, defendant.

7. Defense, deficiency, deficient, deform, deformity, dilapidate, dilapidated, dilapidation.

8. Delaware, delight, delightful, delinquency, delinquent, deliver-y, deliverance.

9. Democrat-ic, democracy, demonstrate, denominate-ion, derange, deride, derive.

10. Describe, deserve, desire, desolate-ly, desolation, destruction, determine-ation, detriment-al.

11. Develop-ment, devolve, diameter, did, different-ce, difficult-y, dignify-ed-ty.

12. Dimension, diminish, diminution, direct, director, directory, disbelief-ve.

13. Discover-y, discoverer, discrepancy, discriminate-ion, diseased, dispensation, displeasure.

14. Dissolute-ly, dissolution, distinct-ly-tion, distinctive, distinguish -ed, distribute, District Attorney.

15. Divulge, doctor, doctrine, dollar, domestic, domination, downright.

16. Dullness, during, eastern, Ecclesiastic-al, editor, effect, effectual-ly, efficient-ly.

17. Elaborate-ly, electric-al-ity, emphasis, emphatic-ally, England, English, Englishman, entertain.

18. Enthusiasm, enthusiast-ic, entire-ly, envelop, epistle, equal-ly, error, especial-ly.

19. Establish-ment, eternal, eulogy, evade, ever, everlasting-ly, every, everywhere, evidence, evident-ly.

20. Examine-ation, example, excellency, excellent-ly, exceptionable, excess, exclaim-mation, exclude.

21. Exemplify, exist-ence, expect-ation, experience, experiment-al, explain, explanation, explode, explore.

1. Explosion, express, extemporaneous, extemporary, extempore, extend, extension, extenuation, extinct-ion.

2. Extinguish, extract, extraordinary, extravagant, extreme, extricate, eye, fact, familiar-ly-ity.

3. Familiarize, familiarization, family, farm, father, favor, favorite, feature, February.

4. Fellow Citizens, female, first, flame, fluent-ly, follow-ing, foot-step, for, for instance.

5. Form, formal-ly, formation, former-ly, fortune, forward, foundation, frame, frequency.

6. Frequent-ly, from, froward, fulfill, full-ly, furnish-ture, future, futurity, garden.

7. General-ly, generalization, generalize, generation, genteel, Gentile, gentle, gentleman, gentlemanly, gentlemen.

8. Give-n, glorification, God, go in, good, go on, govern-ment, governor, gravitation.

9. Gravity, great-ly, greater and greater, greater or less, guardian, guide, habit, habitual-ly.

10. Had, had had, harmony, has, has as, has his, have, have not, haven't, he has, hemisphere.

11. Henceforth, hereafter, herein, hereon, him, himself, his, his has, his is, hitherto.

12. Holier, holiest, holiness, holy, home, homely, honest, honor, horticulture-al, however.

13. Human, humble, humbug, humor, hundred, I, idea, idle, idleness.

14. Idolatry, illustrate-ion, imagine, imagination, immaterial, immature, immediate-ly, immigrate.

15. Immoral-ly, immortal-ity, impassionate, impassioned, impenetrable -ility, imperceptible, imponderable-ility, important-ce.

16. Impracticable-ility, impractical, improbable-ility, improper-priety, improve-ment, in, inconsiderable, inconsiderate-ly.

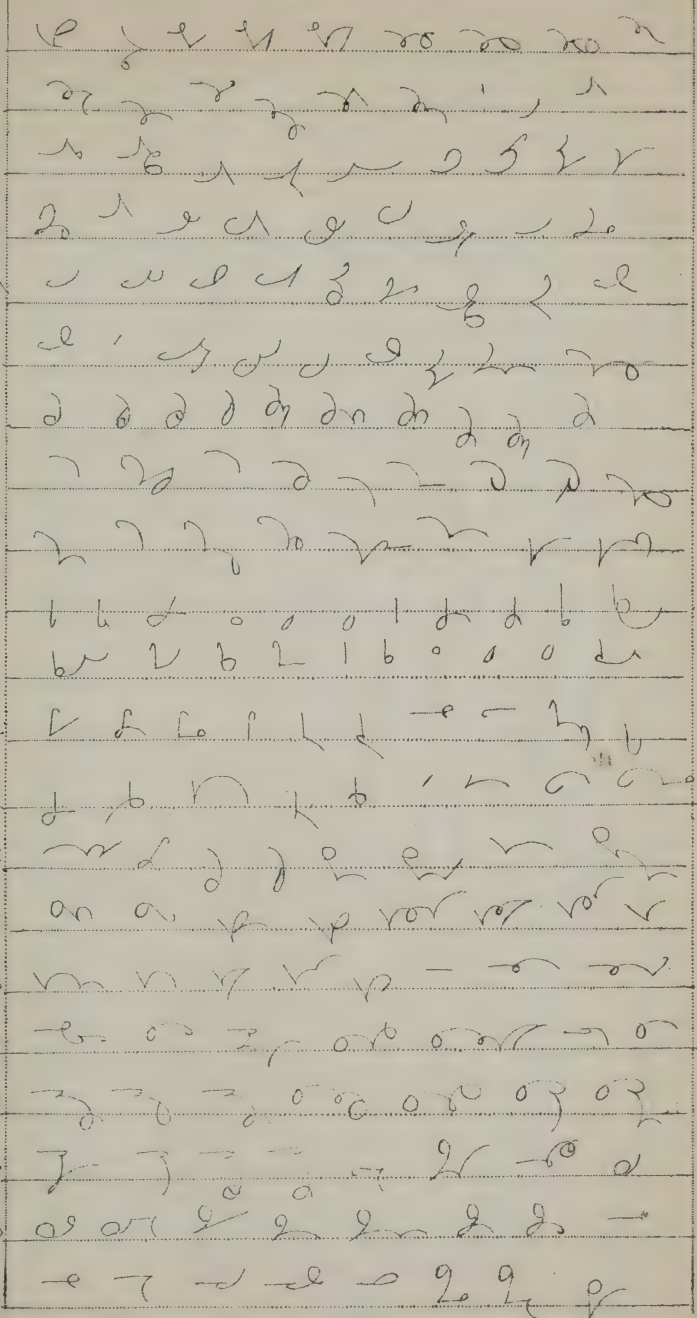
17. Inconsistent-ly, indeed, indefatigable, independent-ce-ly, indescribable, indicate, indifferent-ce-ly.

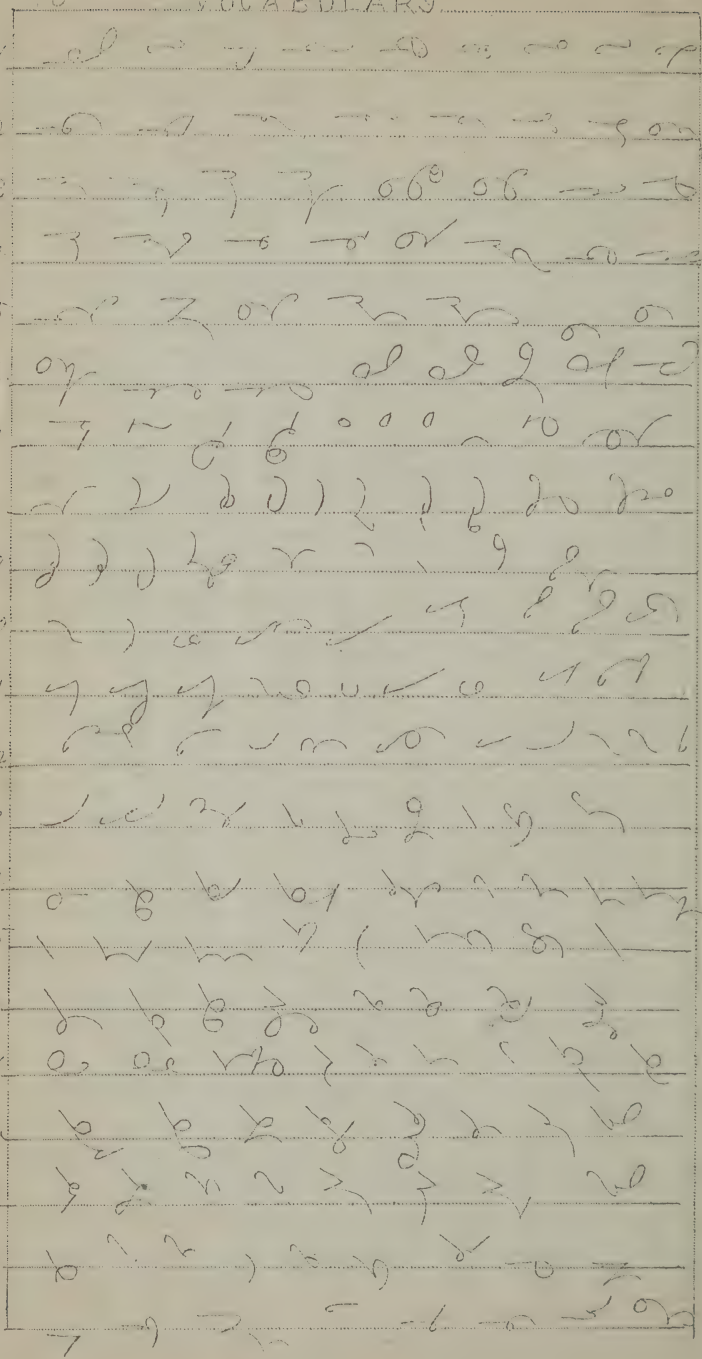
18. Indignant-ly, indignation, indignity, indiscriminate-ly, indispensable, individual-ly, individuality.

19. Indivisible-ility, indulge, indulgence, indulgent, inertia, inevitable -y, inexperienced, infer.

20. Inference, inferential, inferior, infidel, infidelity, infinite-ly-y, infinitude, influence.

21. Influenced, influential, inform, informant, information, ingenious, ingenuous, inhabit-ant.





1. Innovation, in order, in other words, inquire-y, inquisition, in reality, in reference, in regard, in respect.

2. Inspect-ion, inspire-ation, instinct, institute, instruct, instrument, insure, integrity.

3. Intellect, intellectual-ly, intelligent-ce, intelligible-ility, intemperance, intemperate, intend, intercession.

4. Interchange, intercourse, interest-ing, interested, interior, intermingle, internal-ly, international.

5. Interpret-ation, interrogate-ion, interrupt, intimate-ly, intermediate, into, in it.

6. Intolerable, introduce, introduction, invasion, invent, investigate -ion, invisible, involve.

7. Inward-ly, Iowa, irrespective, irresponsible, is, is as, is his, it, item, it might be.

8. It would be, Jehovah, Jesus, Jove, judge, judgment, judicial-ly, judicious-ly, jurisdiction, jurisprudence.

9. Justification, justify, juvenile, juxtaposition, keep, kingdom, know, knowledge, landscape.

10. Language, large, last, latitude, latter, lawyer, leader, learn, legal.

11. Legislate-ure, legislation, legislator, lengthen, let, letter, let us, liar, liberal-ly.

12. Libertinism, liberty, life, light, limit, little, live, long, longer, lord.

13. Love, lovely, luxury, made, magnificent-ce-ly, majesty, make, malevolent-ce-ly, malignant-ly.

14. Manner, mansion, manufacture, manufacturer, manuscript, mark, market, material, materiality.

15. Matter, mature, maturity, meanwhile, measure, medical-ly, melancholy, member.

16. Memoranda, memorandum, mention, merchandize, mercy, mercies, merciful, metaphysics.

17. Method, methodist, metropolitan, Michigan, midst, might-y, million-th, minimum, minister.

18. Ministerial, ministration, minority, misdemeanor, misfortune, mistake, mitigate, modification.

19. Monster, monstrosity, moral-ly, mortal-ly, mortgage, mortgagee, mortgagor, mortification.

20. Movement, Mr., Mrs., much, murder, mutual-ly, mystery, name, narrate.

21. Narrow, nature-al, navigate, near-ly, necessary-ily, necessity, needful, negative.

1. Neglect, negligent, never, nevertheless, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Testament, New York.

2. New York City, New York State, next, no, nomenclature, none, non-conformist, nondescript.

3. Nothing, notwithstanding, November, number, obey, object, objection, objectionable, oblige.

4. Obscure, obscurity, observe, observer, obsolete, obstruct, obstruction, occupy.

5. Occur, of, offspring, oh, Ohio, old, Old Testament, omnipotent-ce, omnipresent-ce.

6. Omnicient, on, on all hands, onslaught, on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, once, once more.

7. Once or twice, one, only, onward, operate, opinion, opportunity, opposition, oppress.

8. Orator-y, order, ordinance, ordinary-ly, organ, organization, organized, origin.

9. Original-ly-te, ornament-al, ornamentation, orthodox-y, ostentation, ostentatious, other, otherwise.

10. Ought to, over, overwhelm, parallel, Parliament-ary, part, particular, partner, part-owner.

11. Party, party of the first part, party of the second part, passionate, paternal, patience, patient, patriarch, patron.

12. Patronage, pattern, peculiar-ly, pedantic, peevish, Pennsylvania, people, per annum, perfect-ly-ion.

13. Perform, perhaps, permanent-ly, permission, permit, pernicious, perpendicular-ly, perpetual-ly.

14. Persecute-ion, pertain, pestilence, petrify, Philadelphia, philanthropy, philosopher, philosophy, physic-al.

15. Piety, plaintiff, platform, pleasure, politic, political, polygamy, portion, position.

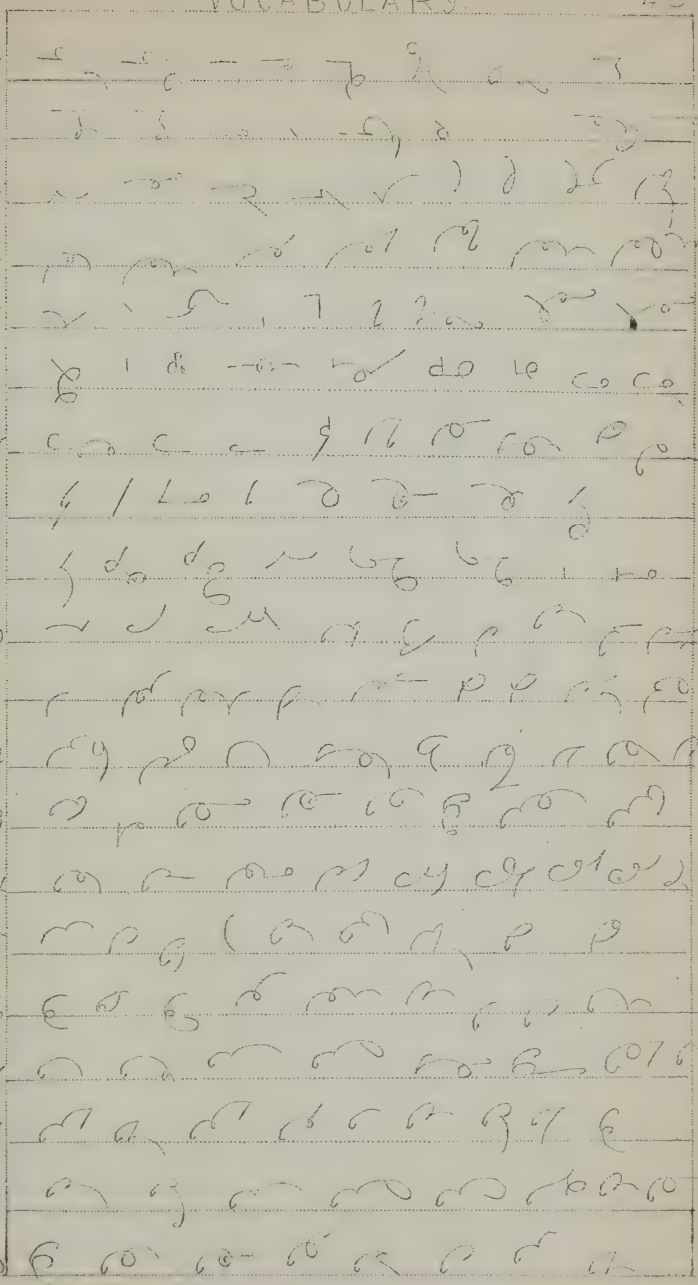
16. Possess, possession, possessive, possible-ility, posterity, poverty, power, powerful-ly, practicable-ility.

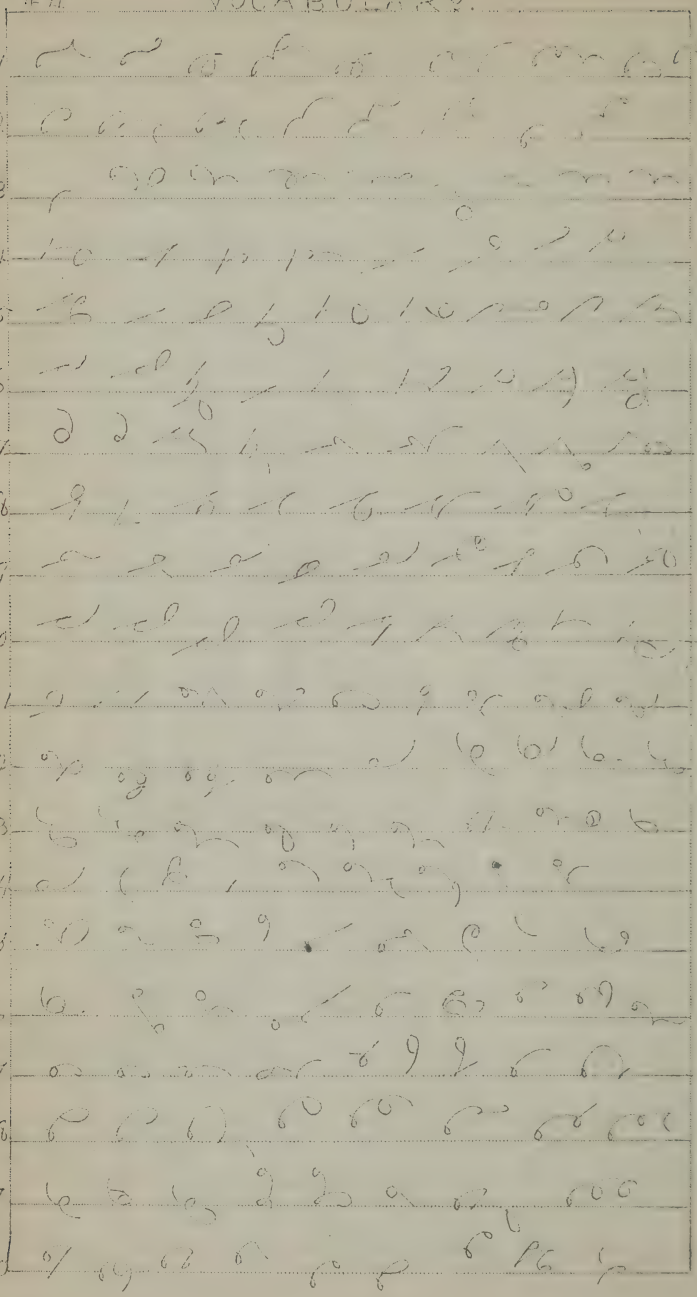
17. Practice-al-ly, practiced, predict, prediction, predominate, pre-eminent-ly, preliminary, premise.

18. Prepare-ation, prerogative, Presbytery, preserve-ation, principle-al, private, privilege, probable-ility, process.

19. *Prodigal-ity, prodigious-ly, product, production, productive, proficient -ly, profit, prominent-ly.*

20. *Promise, promote, promotion, prompt-ly, promulgate-ion, proof, proper -riety, property.*





1. Prophecy, prophet, proportion, proportionate, proportioned, proscribe, prosecute, protect, protestant.

2. Prove, providential-ly, provincial, public-sh, publication, publisher, pure, purpose.

3. Put, qualification, quality, quantity, quarter, question, quick-ly, quiet, quite.

4. Radiant, railroad, rapid, rapidity, rather, rather than, read, real -ly-ity.

5. Realization, recollect, recollection, recover-y, redeem, redemption, redundance, refer-ence, reflect.

6. Reform, reformation, refraction, regard, regular-ly, reiterate, relate-ive-ion, relative [*noun*], relevant.

7. Religion, religious, relinquish-ment, reluctant-ce-ly, remark, remarkable, remember, remembrance, remonstrate.

8. Render, renew, repeal, represent-ation, representative, republic, republican, repugnant-ce.

9. Require-ment, resemble-ance, reserve-ation, resolution, resolve, responsible-ility, resurrect-ion, respect, return.

10. Reveal, revelation, revolution, revolve-r, reward, rhetoric, Rhode Island, ride, Roman Catholic.

11. Ruin, rumor, Sacramento, sacred, said to have, salvation, sample, sanctification, sanctify.

12. Sanguinary, satisfaction, satisfactory, Saturday, Savior, science, scientific, season, secede.

13. Secession, secessionist, seclude, seclusion, secure, security, separate, sequence, session.

14. Several, shall, shorthand, should, significant-ce-ly, significancy, signature, similar-ly-ity, simple-y.

15. Simplify, single-y, sister, situate-ion, slavery, slumber, social, society, so far as.

16. Something, sometimes, somewhat, sooner or later, special-ly, spendthrift, spirit, spiritual-ly, square.

17. Staid, state, steady, stereotype, still, strange-ly, stranger, subject, subjected.

18. Subjection, subjective, subjugate-ion, sublime, sublimity, subordinate-ly, subserve, substantial-ly.

19. Success-ful, succession, successive-ly, suggest-ion, suggestive, summer, supererogation, superintend-ent.

20. Superior, supernatural, support, supreme-acy, suppress, suppression, surprise, surreptitious-ly, suspect.

1. Sustain, sustenance, sweep, swindle-r, sympathy, system-atic, take, taken.

2. Technical-ity, telescope-ic, temper, temperance, temperature, temporal, temptation, tenable.

3. Tendency, tension, terminate, termination, testify, testimony, than, thank.

4. Thanksgiving, that, theist, theistic, them, themselves, there, these.

5. Thing-k, thousand, timber, time, to, together, tolerance, tomorrow, to-night.

6. Too, took, trader, traitor, transact, transfer, transform, transparency, transparent.

7. Turn, twice as much, two, ultimate-ly, unavoidable, unconstitutional, under, understand.

8. Understood, unexampled, uniform, uniformity, union, United States, United States of America, universe.

9. University, unless, unselfish, unsocial, until, upon, us, use [*verb*], use [*noun*].

10. Useful, usual, utterly, valiant-ly, valuable, valuation, value, very.

11. Vice President, *vice versa*, violation, violent, virtue, *viva voce*, void, want.

12. War, warm, warmth, was, water, we, weather, we may, we may be.

13. We may not, well, went, were, were not, we will, what, when, whence.

14. Where, wherein, whereon, whether, which, while, who-m, whole.

15. Whose, why, will, wish, with, withdraw, within, without.

16. With reference, with regard, witness, witnessed, woman, women, wonder-ful, word.

17. Work, world, worry, worth, worthy, would, write.

18. Writ of *habeas corpus*, ye, year, yes sir, yesterday, yet, yield.

19. You-r, young, your-you are-you, your own-honor, youth, zigzag.

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